

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

A MOTION has been adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies asking the Government to negotiate as soon as possible a permanent treaty of arbitration between France and the United States. In view of the historical services which France rendered this country during its struggle for independence, and the cordial relations that have existed since then between it and the United States, the hope is expressed in our press that something substantial may result from this effort, as the conclusion of such a treaty with France might lead to the extension of international arbitration to the entire civilized world and lend impetus to the agitation for European disarmament. It is recalled in this connection that our Government has repeatedly expressed its readiness and desire to enter into a formal peace alliance with other nations.

**Our Relations with France Somewhat Strained.**—“Our relations with France are naturally and normally of the friendliest character. Our people have never forgotten the aid rendered us by France in our struggle for independence. To be sure that was given by Louis XVI., who had reasons of his own for wishing to deprive England of her American colonies. For all that, Frenchmen stood by us in our struggle for freedom, and French blood mingled with that of Americans on the never-to-be-forgotten battle-fields of the Revolution. Besides there is no political party in this country interested in exciting prejudices against the French. There is under ordinary conditions no political capital to be made by abusing France. . . .

“At present, however, our relations with France are a trifle strained. The sentence of an American citizen in Madagascar to twenty years’ imprisonment after a trial by court-martial has not yet been explained to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Waller is a man of color, who was probably a good deal in the way of the French in Madagascar, but it is not apparent that he did not have as much right to be there as the French, and possibly more, as he was there with the consent of the natives, which the French were not. . . .

“Another source of possible trouble with France is the controversy with Brazil, where she is represented as trying to seize territory which does not belong to her. The facts upon this question are as yet imperfectly known, but the controversy appears to present a case for arbitration between France and Brazil. This might not prevent a case under an arbitration treaty between the United States and France, but that would depend upon the terms of the treaty itself. European powers have never recognized the Monroe doctrine as forming any part of international law. . . .

“Under the circumstances the proposition for an arbitration treaty at this time appears rather significant.”—*The Courier Journal, Louisville.*

**A New International Judiciary.**—“This does not mean that the French nation has ceased to learn war any more, but it does mean that the principle of the judicial settlement of international disputes by peaceful arbitration in place of war is gaining headway.

“France knows that the United States can be trusted, as one honorable and upright neighbor trusts another. Opinions might differ, but the principles of international integrity and good-will still prevail. A method previously established for the rational adjustment of any such possible differences would be of just the same fitness and use as are the civil courts in all civilized countries.

“The precedent of France adopting the principle of arbitration, at least in relation to the United States, as Great Britain has done, can not fail to have weight. The new public sentiment of the world, steadily growing in its distinctness and power, is gradually making possible, if not also inevitable, the new international judiciary. Especially is it having the effect to make the various leading nations anxious to stand well in the world’s judgment as nations disposed to obey the claims of justice and honor.”—*Times-Herald, Chicago.*

**Are We in Earnest in the Matter?**—“Our Government, first through Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, and our delegates in the Pan-American Congress, and again by a vote of the House of Representatives, made overtures of the most formal character to all civilized nations of its readiness and desire to enter into such treaties, for the express purpose of avoiding war as a means of settling international disputes. We quote again the words of Mr. Blaine in closing the Pan-American Congress:

“If, in this closing hour, the Conference had but one deed to celebrate we should dare call the world’s attention to the deliberate, confident, solemn dedication of two great continents to peace, and to the prosperity which has peace for its foundation. We hold up this new *Magna Charta*, which abolishes war and substitutes arbitration between the American republics, as the first and great fruit of the International American Conference. That noblest of Americans, the aged poet and philanthropist Whittier, is the first to send his salutation and his benediction, declaring, “If in the spirit of peace the American Conference agrees upon a rule of arbitration which shall make war in this hemisphere well-nigh impossible, its sessions will prove one of the most important events in the history of the world.”

“After the agreement for arbitration had been reached *inter se*, the delegates adopted another resolution, agreeing to urge its acceptance by the powers of Europe in their relations with the countries of North and South America. These things took place in the latter part of the year 1889.

“From that time until we began to have difficulties with Chile there was much enthusiasm in Congress on the subject of arbitration as a permanent policy, and on the 5th of August, 1892, the House passed a joint resolution requesting the President to invite, in an especial manner, the nations of Europe to send delegates to a convention to be held at Chicago during the World’s Fair to consider the subject. This was the last day of that session of Congress, and for this reason the Senate failed to act on it. The trouble with Chile came on early in the following year, and the enthusiasm for arbitration subsided. Still our movements were taken seriously in Great Britain, and a petition to the Queen, in

harmony with the principles of the Pan-American Congress, was prepared and signed by about two thirds of the members of the House of Commons, and Mr. Cremer was sent as a delegate of the Peace Society to bring a copy of the document to this country as a preliminary response to our invitation. The coolness which set in when the Chilean disturbance took place waxed colder when the Hawaiian imbroglio began. It was assumed by the jingoists that England wanted Hawaii, or if she didn't want it France did, or if neither of them wanted it Japan did. In any case we must be prepared to fight. These conceptions were fed by the consciousness of a growing navy and the need of having something to show for it. So, in one way and another, all our fine words on the subject of arbitration as a means of settling international differences have thus far failed to bear fruit. We hope, however, that France will proceed on the line of finding out whether we mean what we said or not. We have no traditional enmities with France, but the contrary, for without her help we should not have gained our independence in the last century. Probably the best way to begin the work of which Mr. Blaine was so proud is to begin with France."—*The Evening Post, New York*.

**A Fitting Task for the Two Greatest Republics.**—"It is the duty of the two greatest Republics in the family of nations to do what they can to replace war by peaceful arbitration, as this may be the entering wedge to do away with great armies. . . . Not only has our Government thus declared in favor of arbitration, but it has resorted to it with entire success for the amicable settlement of the most momentous international differences, as in the case of the Alabama claims and the Bering Sea dispute, when all menace of war was dispelled by a friendly adjustment creditable and satisfactory to both sides.

"It is not to be expected that international arbitration will commend itself to that rabid jingoism which is ever ready to bully a weak and never scruples to foment entanglements with a strong foreign nation, which fanned the flames of war in the Chilean controversy, was rampant in the Hawaiian annexation craze, and ran wild over the *Allianca* incident. But the very existence of this tendency and the danger of its breaking out with mischievous effect whenever any international issue may afford an opening, is all the more reason why the sober statesmanship and sense of the nation should encourage international arbitration and move to bring it about as a substitute for war.

"The tendency of enlightened thought everywhere is in this direction, and the sentiment of Sheridan that international arbitration is destined to rule the world is more than a dream. It is eminently fitting that the first step should be taken by the two greatest of existing republics. The initiative of France should meet with a cordial response from the United States."—*The Herald, New York*.

**Why We Should be Slow in the Matter.**—"Evidently these European nations have been aroused by the new assertion of the Monroe doctrine on this side the Atlantic. They would rather risk settling with Uncle Sam in a European court of arbitration than on the decks of modern warships on the high seas. And South America and Central America with their everlasting broils and weak governments are too tempting to European cupidity to be let alone.

"It can possibly be written down as an indisputable proposition that the people of the United States would never consent to any treaty of arbitration in which the independent assertion of the Monroe doctrine would be denied to this country. This is our one extra-territorial policy with which we could not in dignity allow any interference. All other questions might possibly, if not profitably, be submitted to international courts of arbitration. We should, however, be suspicious of these people who have always depended on the sword coming to us at this juncture of affairs with a white flag."—*The Post, Hartford*.



THE MONETARY QUESTION IN ANCIENT TIMES.

An Egyptian painting representing a ten days' discussion, and its effect upon the public.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

#### ANOTHER INDIAN UPRISEING.

THE Bannock Indians, who have been peaceful for seventeen years, have again dug up the hatchet and taken to the war-trail. And with one accord, so far as we have observed, the American newspapers lay the blame for the uprising upon the whites rather than upon the red men. The facts seem to be that the latest treaty made by the Federal Government with the Bannocks gave them "the right to hunt upon the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon," and so long as peace subsists. The game-laws of Wyoming (which was a territory when the treaty was made and has since become a State) prohibit the killing of game during the breeding-season. This law the Bannocks have disregarded. Being arrested, they tried to escape, and in the effort a number were shot down. The uprising has followed, and in what is known as Jackson's Hole, a valley directly south of the Yellowstone Park, occupied by seventy-five families of whites, it is reported that a massacre by the Indians has taken place. The papers of the far West are not at hand as we go to press. We append extracts from such as have reached us:

**A Record Written in Blood.**—"One must not be too prompt in denouncing the Bannocks for their present outbreak. Like most of the troubles that have occurred between the Indians and the whites, this has been precipitated by the whites. The Indians are allowed by their treaty with the General Government to shoot game in Montana. This they had to do or die, for they live by the chase. The Montana people, however, deny their right to live by eating, and have killed several of them, not by starvation, but the prompter bullet. The result of the conflict, if it becomes general, is easily foreseen. The red population is growing smaller and weaker every year, has less of tribal coherence and is under menace of the swiftly increasing white settlements. The 'war' that is feared will be a war of revengeful assassination on the one side and of extermination on the other and winning side. Future historians will look aghast at the record the white man has made for himself in his dealings with the original owners of this land. It is a record that has been written over the plains and mountains in blood."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

**The Bannocks Were Within Their Treaty Rights.**—"The Bannock Indians violated the laws of Wyoming by killing game. But they knew nothing about the laws of Wyoming. What they did know about was a treaty with the United States Government into which they had entered, and by the express terms of which the right to kill game was secured to them. From their point of view, therefore, they were doing nothing wrong, but were merely availing themselves of the privileges solemnly guaranteed to them by the Government at Washington. When they were attacked by white settlers and placed under arrest without apparent provocation, they would have been something other than Indians if they had not attempted to escape. When they were shot down in this attempt, the tidings of what had been done was calculated to arouse a desire for revenge among their fellows. This seems to be the whole story of the Bannock rising."—*Boston Transcript*.

**A Sad Business.**—"There are very few Bannocks on the Fort Hall Reservation fit for the field. In 1894 there were 772 all told, and of these only 132 were male Indians over eighteen years of age. The Shoshones on the same reservation are more numerous, but they are also more highly civilized and work in the fields. The Bannocks are hunters and despise work. The reservation they occupy is in Southeastern Idaho, but they appear to have crossed over into Wyoming on their hunting trip. Salt River, where they were last reported, is directly south of the Yellowstone National Park, in a mountainous region not penetrated by railroads. The Oregon Short Line passes directly through the Fort Hall reservation, and the Utah Northern also passes through a part of it. United States troops are posted at Fort Hall, Fort Bridger, and in the Yellowstone National Park. . . . The Government tries to deal justly with the Indians, and is making some progress in educating them and fitting them to live by labor, but there are some Indians like the Bannocks, with whom nothing can be done. They are foredoomed to extermination under the

nagging of white settlers near their reservations, and the Government is obliged to aid in the work in order to reestablish peace. It is a bad business, however, and the more pitiable when a few hundred abused Indians, with natural and treaty rights to hunt game, instead of being allowed to fight it out with the cowboys who robbed them of their rights, have to face the military power of a nation of 70,000,000 people."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

**The Fault is in the Reservation System.**—"The trouble between the Bannocks and the citizens of Wyoming, which threatens to drag the Government into an Indian war, illustrates the folly of trying to maintain two social and political systems distinct from each other within the same territory. . . .

"In recent years the Government has at various times exhibited a dawning perception of the folly of such a policy, but the efforts to alter it have been spasmodic rather than systematic. Secretary Windom, while in charge of the Interior Department, made an energetic effort to revolutionize the Indian policy, but he was sustained in a half-hearted manner by Congress, as have been his successors who have striven to follow in his footsteps. Until the Government recognizes that the Indian does not differ from other people except in ignorance and idleness, these Indian troubles will periodically occur. The Indian should not only be taught to work, but he should be made to work for his living, just as other people have to work, or learn by a little experimental starvation that he is not exempt from the law which governs humanity. The lands should be allotted to them in severalty wherever they own them, and they should be given the means to work them, and made amenable to the laws like other people.

"This should not be done in spots or by fits and starts, but it ought to be ordered by the next Congress as an inflexible policy, extending to every Indian tribe within the jurisdiction of the United States."—*The American, Baltimore*.

**A Reminiscence of the Modoc War.**—"At the time of the last armed insurrection in Cuba our national troops were engaged in driving the Modoc Indians from their homes among the rocks of the Pacific coast. Well-meaning citizens of this country petitioned our President to use his good offices with the Spanish Government to the end that the atrocities in Cuba might cease. Now, while this was going on the contending armies in Cuba held a truce that their officers might unite in asking this same Spanish Government to intercede with the President of a great Republic to stop the horrid massacre of 'the remnant of a brave and manly remnant of an ancient native race whom desperation had driven to fight for their homes.' Comment is unnecessary. It is desirable, however, to know what other people think of our doings."—*The Journal, Chicago*.

"The reported 'outbreak' of Indians near Jackson Hole is now appearing in its true light, and once again is seen the plain purpose of a few land-grabbers to bring about trouble in order to get hold of the Fort Hall reservation."—*The Advertiser, Boston*.

"The news of the uprising of the Bannocks in Wyoming, now officially confirmed, is an unpleasant reminiscence of times which had been supposed to be forever past. It is the old, old story of white aggression and vengeful reprisal by the Indians."—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

"So long as the reservation scheme is in existence it must be stringently respected, yet civilization would seem to demand the extinguishment of this idea as rapidly as is consistent with safety to settlers. This idea is the only one thing to be blamed yet as the real cause of this new Indian war."—*The Post, Hartford*.

"We are apparently at the beginning of another Indian war. As usual it is a war which need never have occurred and would never have occurred but for the needless ill-treatment of the Indians. . . . It has been the misfortune of the army that the men who provoke Indian wars have never been the men who had to fight them out."—*The World, New York*.

"It strikes us that both the Federal authorities and the Governor of Wyoming have been rather remiss in letting this disturbance develop into a formidable uprising before taking any steps to suppress it. It has been known for some time that threatening trouble was brewing between the Indians and the settlers, and for two or three days at least the necessity of sending troops there was, or should have been, apparent."—*The Herald, New York*.

SOME of the organs of Democracy still are shouting "Democrats, get together." They evidently want to see a fight.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

## A NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

THE relations between the National Government and the railroads are generally acknowledged to be in a state of confusion. The creation of the Interstate Commission, the Federal interference in the great railway strikes, the congressional action on the question of pooling, and the control of 156 different lines by courts through the receivership system, are all factors tending to render the status of the railway very indefinite and anomalous, and the question is asked by many whether Government ownership and control is not likely to be the eventual solution of the present difficulties. Mr. Henry J. Fletcher (the author of the much-discussed article on the doom of the "small town") discusses the future of the railroad industry in *The Atlantic Monthly* for June, and indicates what he regards as the duty of Congress in the premises. That duty, he says, can not be adequately performed without taking cognizance of the relations of the transportation companies to at least three different subdivisions of the community: their shareholders, their employees, and the general body of the people who use railways and waterways. Most railroad legislation, says Mr. Fletcher, has been directed toward the third of these divisions, but the other two are growing more and more formidable, and proper regulation of them can not be put off much longer. He believes that a new department of Government will have to be created to deal with the railroads. We quote:

"Either by gradual enlargement and extension of the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or by a single act of creation, a department of transportation must eventually come into existence. It will most likely, in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions, be the product of evolution, as the progress of events shows the necessity of bringing the various branches of the subject, one by one, within the domain of law. The department of agriculture, the post-office, the army, the navy, even the State Department, will be less important than that of transportation when fully developed; it will demand the widest special and general knowledge, and the man who shall stand at its head will be but a little lower than the President. So much power must necessarily be concentrated here that it is questionable whether the department should be managed by one man or by a commission. It should be entirely non-political, its members holding office during good behavior, and all subordinates, as a matter of course, placed strictly under civil-service rules. This great department should consist of two divisions, administrative and judicial. . . . The administrative side might be something like the present commission, whose duties are rather more executive than judicial, the latter being vague at the best, and largely shorn away by successive decisions of the courts."

The judicial department, Mr. Fletcher continues, should be a tribunal of commerce, a court of exclusive jurisdiction arising under the interstate-commerce laws, from which an appeal should lie only to the Supreme Court. He goes on to say:

"Not the least grave of these duties would be the adjudication of causes arising between railway companies and their employees. The want of a court competent to deal with such matters, and of statutory rules to guide the court if one existed, is what makes labor troubles so frequent and so dangerous at present. The Congress which grapples with this subject will be confronted with many hard questions, among them the question whether the Government may interfere in any way in the making of contracts of service. It is now thoroughly established that it has something to say as to what tolls shall be charged on interstate commerce, and it interposes between the carrier and shipper, and requires that the contract shall be reasonable. It is only a step, then, to the requirement that all contracts between companies and their servants, whether made individually or through incorporated associations or other accredited representatives, shall be reasonable. . . . It is surely introducing no very novel doctrine to require that any railroad that proposes to perform a quasi-public service shall pay fair wages and impose only reasonable conditions of service. It would not be revolutionary to provide a

standard contract of service for all railway employees, analogous to the standard statutory insurance policy now generally compulsory in this country, with such flexibility as the varying conditions of the country might require."

The railroad would doubtless oppose such regulation, at first, but Mr. Fletcher believes that self-interest will soon impel them to favor and even urge the adoption of the measures suggested.

### DEFENDER AND VALKYRIE III.

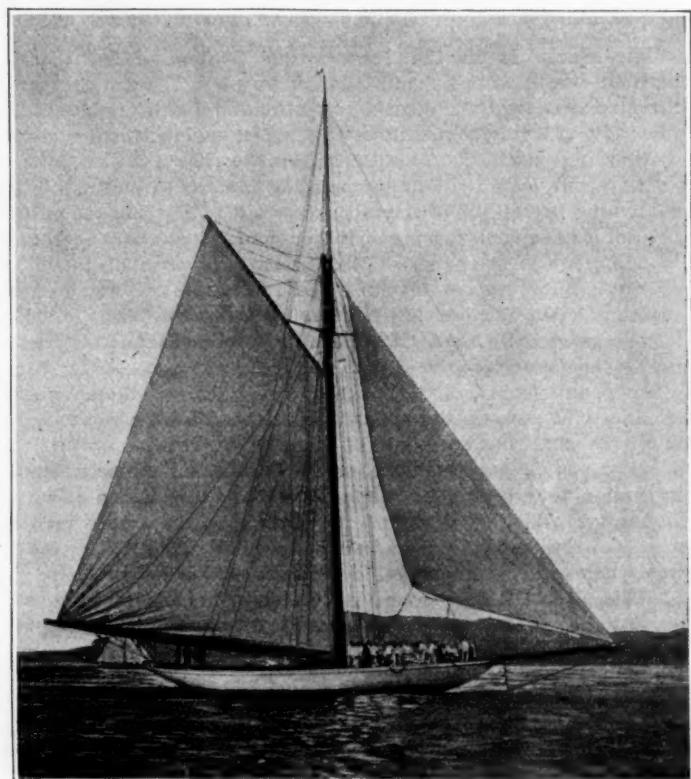
**N**OBODY seems to be doing any very tall bragging over the coming yacht race for the America's cup. The result of the trial races between the *Valkyrie III.* and *Britannia* on one side, and the *Defender* and the *Vigilant* on the other, has been to convince most of the wiseacres that the final race will be a very close and exciting one.

**It Will be no "Walkover."**—"The chief victory won by the *Defender* so far has been in light winds. In such weather the *Vigilant* has never shown herself clearly the superior of the *Britannia*. Yet on a 50-mile course in light winds the *Valkyrie* has beaten the *Britannia* by nearly 20 minutes; or at the rate of 12 minutes' gain over a 30-mile course. The race near New York on Tuesday was over a 30-mile course and the *Defender* managed to gain about 9½ minutes on the *Vigilant* in that distance.

"Even if we do not admit what nearly every British yachtsman claimed last year, that the *Britannia* was far speedier than the *Vigilant* in light winds; even if it be claimed that the *Vigilant* is to be reckoned as the *Britannia*'s equal in such weather, the *Defender* has not yet shown so large a margin of gain as that credited to the *Valkyrie*, while in the race of last Saturday the *Defender* was less than three minutes ahead of the *Vigilant* in a fine 'club-topsail breeze.' Does this show that the American boat has a 'walkover'? It is much better to face the truth squarely while there is plenty of time to 'tune up' the *Defender* to still better work, than to sit down with the belief that the cup races are already won."—*The Boston Advertiser*.

**The Defender a Phenomenal Boat.**—"It may, however, be seasonable to point out that the deductions to be drawn from the recent victories of the *Defender* are by no means as conclusive as they would have been had the *Vigilant* been brought to the starting-line in the same condition as when she triumphantly de-

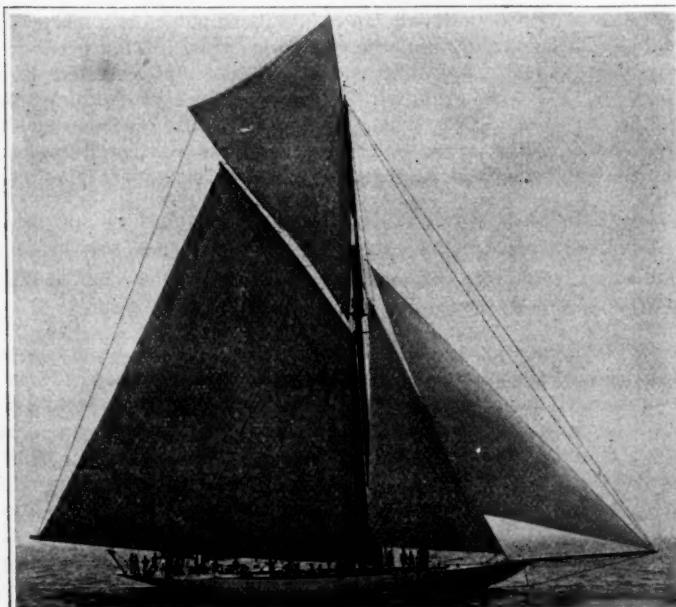
boat in 1892 and 1893. Important and doubtless radical alterations have been effected on her hull to make her quicker in stays, and there is good reason to believe (altho nothing definite has been confided to the public) that her sail area has been largely increased. . . . Keeping these considerations in view, the last



VALKYRIE III.

two races do not give very definite data from which to estimate the relative speed of the *Defender* and *Valkyrie III.*, but the former has proved herself to be more than a match for a boat which no one doubts to be the fastest in America. She has made time over measured courses which is phenomenal, and, without indulging in overweening confidence, or raising the cry of victory before the battle has been fought, we think the auguries are favorable, and await the result with modest confidence in the American *Defender*."—*The Spirit of the Times*.

**The Race of No Practical Service.**—"It is true that these racing machines are capable of crossing the ocean, incognito, so to speak: the *Valkyrie III.* will come over under yawl rig and her spars will travel by an Anchor Line steamer; but they are useless for cruising purposes, and they offer few or no suggestions that can be utilized by the designer of a sailing vessel to carry either passengers or freight, to run for pleasure or for profit. Undoubtedly it is a noble ambition to excel in speed apart from all other considerations, but it would be interesting to have some races between yachts constructed on lines which could be reproduced in some degree in vessels designed for other than racing purposes. The friends of our maritime interests might take this matter into consideration. We should like to see the maritime spirit developed in commercial circles as actively as among yachtsmen."—*New York Journal of Commerce*.



"DEFENDER."  
(Copyright, 1895, by J. S. Johnson.)

feated *Valkyrie II.* in 1893, or as she appeared last year in Europe, when she so frequently encountered the *Britannia* in English waters with varying fortunes. As a matter of fact, however, nobody, not even her owners or managers, can do more than guess as to how far the *Vigilant* of 1895 differs from the same

**English and American Crews.**—"Mr. Iselin, the managing member of the syndicate, has expressed the opinion that this year's contests will be won by seconds. While that is perhaps an overestimate of the closeness of the two boats in point of speed, it embodies a principle which can not well be gainsaid. In every contest for the *America's cup* since the memorable races between *Puritan* and *Genesta* in 1885 it has been plain that in the art of jockeying the English crews excelled ours. This art has been carefully developed in England, where it is a prime necessity of yachting. The famous regatta courses there consist of several short legs, which are sailed over two or three times. It is not often that a yacht gets an opportunity to hold one course for more than five miles.

"The result is that yacht-racing in English waters consists for

the most part in beating two or three miles to windward, then reaching four or five miles, and next running a similar distance. On the windward stretch short tacks are absolutely necessary, and hence we find English yachts designed to be wonderfully quick in stays. The manner in which *Valkyrie II.* spun around from port tack to starboard, and filled away, astonished most spectators of the races two years ago. Now when yachts are built for quick handling, and have to be so handled on short legs, they naturally develop smart crews, and jockeying—or clever maneuvering combined with swift handling of canvas—becomes a fundamental part of racing. The English crews always lead us in the matter of taking in and setting canvas. An English crew will hoist a spinnaker loose and haul out the tack more quickly than an average American crew will get the same sail up in stops and break it out."—*W. J. Henderson, in Harper's Weekly.*

**Public Benefactors.**—"The legal title to the *Defender* and the *Vigilant* as private possessions belongs to Mr. Iselin and his associates, and to Mr. Gould; yet the moral ownership is in the people. These are American yachts, and whatever the distinction to which the victorious boat attains, the glory will be a gain for every American.

"All Americans, too, will participate in the enjoyment of such a sportsmanlike contest. The race between the *Valkyrie* and the American representative will thrill with pleasurable excitement many millions of Americans. This sensation will extend over the whole Union and reach to the remotest settlements. It will give everybody the distraction from care and sordid pursuits which is furnished by the stimulation of overmastering enthusiasm. It will make everybody feel young; and when the result is announced, we feel confident that it will make everybody feel prouder of being an American.

"Thus private wealth contributes to the general enjoyment. It furnishes the means productive of general gratification."—*The Sun, New York.*

#### A FREE MONEY SUPPLY BY THE STATE.

**A** NEW philosophy of money, and a novel solution of the currency problem based on the new ideas regarding the nature and function of the medium of exchange, are outlined by Mr. Anson J. Webb in an article in *The Arena* (Boston, July). The writer believes that all our financial troubles are due to the prevailing erroneous "dynamic concept of money which makes it depend on the law of supply and demand," and that money is really an ethical fact and must be studied from the ethical standpoint. We give Mr. Webb's definition of money:

"*Money is evidence.* If I possess money, it argues that I have parted with wealth in some form, and my money is simply a proof that I have the ethical right to regain my wealth. My money is my witness to what I have done. When I present money I present evidence. Money is evidence; it is proof; it witnesseth."

Acceptance of this definition, according to Mr. Webb, destroys both hard money and fiat money. Why? He answers as follows:

"Money is not metal; it is not material. It is an ethical fact, not a commodity. It is not fiat. It arises out of a real transaction; it is the record of the transaction. It is not fiat any more than history is fiat. Money is truth. The fiat dollar is a lie; the material dollar is a thing. Any money that tells the truth is good. Its quantity is of no account. One truth is not weakened by another truth. All that is essential to good money is, therefore, that it arise out of a real exchange. If it does not spring from a real exchange it is a liar and must meet the damnation that awaits all liars."

Mr. Webb's solution of the currency problem involves two propositions: the extension of the right of free coinage to all forms of wealth, and the nationalization of the mechanism of exchange. He explains his idea as follows:

"The nationalization of exchange is the solution of the money problem. It renders the money supply free and removes from money all restriction as regards quantity. This at one stroke delivers money from its bondage to the law of supply and demand. The money supply would at once spring to the level of the money

demand. The fulcrum of the usurer's lever would then have vanished, and the system of usury would fall of its own weight.

"The nationalization of exchange involves the nationalization of the mechanism of exchange. The mechanism of exchange involves the railway and telegraph systems, the storage and retail distribution of wealth, and a nationalistic banking system.

"Then see how apt becomes our concept of money. I deliver my wealth (so much of it as I please) to the State, and the State issues to me a certificate of deposit. That certificate is my evidence. It is my witness. It is the State's testimony to my act. That testimony is good, for the witness of the State no one will gainsay. Furthermore, the State is pledged to redeem its testimony by delivering up my wealth again or its equivalent. The State simply holds my wealth in trust."

#### ARE THE TRUSTS GUILTY OF ROBBERY?

**O**NE of New York's most conservative journals—*The Journal of Commerce*—has been condemning the whole trust system in sweeping terms, declaring all trusts to be un-American and illegitimate combinations whose sole purpose is robbery and extortion. *The Evening Post*, which has itself assailed in no gentle terms many of the typical trusts and ridiculed their professions in regard to "economy of production," calls in question its contemporary's charges against the entire system, says that since in at least some cases the cost of products to the consumer has been reduced under the trust system, the case of extortion is yet to be proved. It objects also to any arbitrary limitation upon the aggregation of corporate capital. These objections call out the following from *The Journal of Commerce* in support of its views:

"As it is the justice of our indictment against the whole trust system which is in question, we must take leave to defend that on somewhat broader grounds. And here, lest the discussion should resolve itself into one about words merely, let us say that we have never sought to place any limit on any individual aggregate of corporate capital. It is the methods adopted to get a profit on that capital, whether it be represented by past expenditures or future expectations, that have been the subject of our criticism. . . .

"Now, if it [*The Evening Post*] will raise its view on this subject no higher than that taken by the laws and the courts of the State of New York, it may be prepared to admit that commercial robbery is of the very essence of a trust combination, and that if it fails in this it has fallen short of its purpose. In this as in other States the words of Judge Folger in *Atchison v. Mallon* have been for years accepted as an authoritative statement of the law:

"It is not necessary to inquire whether the effect of the agreement was in fact detrimental. . . . The rule is that agreements which in their operation tend to restrain natural rivalry and competition, and thus result in disadvantage to the public, are against the principles of sound policy and void."

"In delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People against Sheldon some two years ago, Judge Andrews said that:

"Agreements to prevent competition in trade are in contemplation of law injurious to trade, because they are liable to be injuriously used. . . . If agreement and combinations to prevent competition in prices are or may be hurtful to trade, the only sure remedy is to prohibit all agreements of that character. If the validity of such an agreement was made to depend upon actual proof of public prejudice or injury, it would be very difficult in any case to establish the invalidity, although the moral evidence may be very convincing."

"In deciding last March that the charter of the Milk Exchange of this city should be vacated on the ground that it was an illegal combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade, the Court of Appeals, through Judge Haight, said:

"It may be claimed that the purpose of the combination was to reduce the price of milk, and that being an article of food such reduction was not against public policy. But the price was fixed for the benefit of the dealers and not the consumers, and the logical effect upon the trade of so fixing the price was to paralyze the production and limit the supply, and thus leave the dealers in a position to control the market and at their option to enhance the price to be paid by the consumers."

Side by side with the body of uniform decisions of this character,

*The Journal of Commerce* continues, are the provisions of the New York law as to corporations, which are so explicit and stringent that "monopolistic trusts" are forced to avoid this State and organize under the loose laws of other States. Why, asks the paper, should these foreign trusts be allowed to do business here if they are forbidden by our own laws? Proceeding to state the business men's view of trusts, the paper says:

"The despotism of the Sugar Trust is felt from one end of the country to the other. Men who have to deal with it do not dare to complain of its methods lest their business should be ruined. The New England grocers who rebelled against the dictation of the Tobacco Trust have been informed that, henceforth, they can handle its product only by buying it at the retail price. There have been cases where a penalty even more drastic was imposed by this monopoly for the offense of buying tobacco outside of the trust, but that was before their mode of doing business was ventilated in legal proceedings. Trust methods are perfectly well known and understood, whether applied to the production and distribution of matches or of whisky, of cigarettes or of sugar. The uniform requirement of such corporations is that their customers shall deal with them exclusively or not at all; that they shall fix at once the price at which the jobber shall buy and the price at which he shall sell; that all rivalry in trade, in so far as the product in which they deal is concerned, shall be non-existent. It is idle to discuss whether commercial robbery exists under conditions skilfully and deliberately designed to make it easy and safe. If the consumer has gained anything in the process of a stifling competition, he may rest assured that his turn to be fleeced will come in due course, and that the vigor of the process will be measured solely by the confidence which the trust feels in the secure possession of its own field. That is the view of the case held by the great majority of business men who have dealings with trusts, and that is the view which has been taken by the judicial interpreters of the statute and common law of this State. Academic discussion of what might be done under the trust system seems rather idle in view of the fact that the agreements enforced by the Sugar Trust are such as to subject its managers to the risk of being sent to the penitentiary."

#### "GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN attempting to enforce the Dispensary Law in South Carolina, a process by injunction has been resorted to, as has often been done to close up saloons in Prohibition States. A man named Sheppard has been sentenced to State prison, without trial by jury, for contempt of court in violating an injunction issued to a number of alleged liquor dealers restraining them from further violation of the Dispensary Law. The facts of the case were as follows: Certain men were charged with violating the Dispensary Law, and Judge Buchanan issued an order enjoining them from continuing to sell liquor. Before any of them were indicted by the Grand Jury for their offenses, two of them were charged by Dispensary officials, in affidavits, with having disregarded the judge's restraining order. They were therefore tried for contempt of court and found guilty by another judge of the same court. One of the defendants is a fugitive from justice, while the other, Sheppard, is under sentence of imprisonment. The defendants are, of course, liable to be indicted criminally for their violations of the law and to be tried by a jury. *The News and Courier*, Charleston, comments upon these proceedings as follows:

"It is not a theory but a condition that thus confronts us. Sheppard is in the penitentiary, with 'the stripes' on him, and bullet-wounds in his body, as the result of Judge Townsend's decision promptly enforced. Another citizen, Bowen, of Charleston, is a fugitive from his home to avoid the same fate. There is nothing to prevent the same kind of law from being applied to a hundred more men before the month is out, or a thousand before the year is out. The process is simple enough. The dispensary constables charge 'suspects' with selling liquor; the several circuit judges order them to sell no more; the constables charge

them with disobeying the order; the judges adjudge them to be guilty on the affidavits of the constables, and send them to prison. There is no reason why this easy process should not land every suspect in the penitentiary in one, two, three order.

"Nor is there any reason that we can see why the next Legislature should not extend the system so as to cover nearly all classes of offenses and offenders. As matters now stand, for instance, the colored chicken-thief, or cotton-thief, or cattle-thief, or the more dangerous thieves of the housebreaking class, are entitled to a jury trial and must be convicted of crime before they can be punished as criminals. The Legislature can change all that. The 'proceedings for contempt' can be extended to cover all these cases, so that it will only be necessary for two policemen or other persons to swear to two offenses on the part of any suspect—one of violating the law, and the other of violating the order of a judge restraining him from violating it again—and the Circuit Judge, any circuit judge, sitting in chambers, can 'put the stripes on him' in twenty-four hours as easily and as promptly as Judge Townsend put them on Sheppard."

The Dispensary Law directly provides for these contempt proceedings, and the judges say that they are bound to use the methods prescribed for punishing offenders. Referring to this claim, *The News and Courier* says:

"There has been evidently a breach of law and justice and right somewhere in the dealings of 'the State' or of the judge with him. His case can not be allowed to rest where Judge Townsend has placed it. There is a power elsewhere in the country, if not in the State, that can and will see that justice is rendered to him if appeal is made to it. It should be made without a day's delay. Lynching by the mob is bad enough. When the judges take to it, it is high time to call a halt."

*The Outlook* (Rel.), New York, sympathizes with the sentiment against "government by injunction" as thus applied. It says:

"With the desire to secure the better enforcement of the law we heartily sympathize. But, despite these sympathies, we can not help feeling that there is in this new use of injunctions a violation of the spirit of our fundamental law more important than the occasional violation of any statute. When the Federal Constitution (sixth amendment) prescribed that 'in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; . . . to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense,' it is safe to say that the punishment of crime as the violation of a civil writ was not contemplated."

#### A MEDICAL VIEW OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

REAT dissatisfaction with the working of the present jury system has recently been manifested, and in more than one State there is active agitation in favor of important changes in that ancient institution. Mistrials are said to be too frequent and the verdicts are too often whimsical and illogical. In view of these criticisms, it is interesting to note the results of a medical study of the system made by Dr. T. D. Crothers in *The Popular Science Monthly* (July). Considering the matter from a purely scientific standpoint, Dr. Crothers arrives at the conclusion that "the average twelve men . . . are usually incompetent naturally, and are generally placed in the worst possible conditions and surroundings to even exercise average common sense in any disputed case." On the subject of competency, Dr. Crothers says:

"It is evident to any general observation that the average jury is unable to pass judgment on, or even to comprehend in any adequate way, many of the questions submitted to it—such as motives and capacity of the mind and the power of control; the analysis of conduct, and the conditions and influences which have been dominant in certain acts; the application of the law, and the distinctions of responsibility and accountability; the distinctions of science as to the meaning of certain facts, or the recognition and discrimination of facts from the mass of statements. To this incapacity are added the passionate appeals of opposing counsel, who draw the most opposite conclusions from the same set of

acts. Then the judge charges that if they shall find such and such conditions to be true, they shall bring in such and such a verdict; and if such and such conditions are not true, another verdict must be given. This brings them into a state of the most bewildering mental confusion, from which only the trained judge could extricate himself. The wonder is that they are able to reach any verdict that even approximates the levels of human justice."

These facts, continues the writer, have long been the subject of serious discussion, but all have completely failed to consider the conditions and surroundings of the jury during the trial. To these Dr. Crothers directs attention, giving specific illustrations of his view, which is stated as follows:

"Practically and literally the twelve men of uncertain intelligence, and doubtful capacity and training essential to determine the disputed questions, are placed in the most adverse hygienic conditions for healthy brain and functional activity. Supposing these men to have fair average intelligence with honesty of purpose, they are placed always in a close, badly ventilated court-room, and are obliged to sit in one place for five or six hours a day; in cases of capital crime they are housed at some hotel at night, and have changed diet, changed sleeping-rooms, imperfect exercise, continuous mental strain, and this may be continued for a week, ten days, or even longer. Intelligent and sound brain reasoning would be impossible under these conditions. Even judges, trained to examine and reason from facts along legal lines, display weakness and confusion of mind at the close of a long trial on many occasions.

"The practical observation of any jury in some important trial will show after the first day a listless abstraction that slowly deepens into a veritable mental confusion. At times, some one of the jury will appear impressed, but soon he settles back into a prolonged, steady, vacant stare at the counsel and witness. As the case goes on the faces of the jurors become paler, or increase in redness; their eyes lose their intelligence and become vacant or watery. . . . After the second day all connected ideas of the case become confused; only here and there some fact impresses itself, or some witticism or story that is strange or grotesque, or some conflict of lawyers, or reprimand of the judges. All the rest is vague and uncertain."

Dr. Crothers gives this study of an individual case recently tried:

"The case was murder, in which an intricate chain of circumstantial evidence pointed to one of three men as guilty. The jury was composed of five farmers, four mechanics, and three merchants. Nine of them were active muscle-workers, living in the open air most of the time, and three were actively engaged indoors. The trial lasted eleven days. The jury were boarded at a hotel, and had no exercise except walking to and from the hotel to the court-room three times a day. Four of the jury complained of dull headache. On the fourth day, five of the jury had attacks of indigestion, with pain and nausea. One had chills on the night of the same day, and was given quinin freely. Two men had attacks of what was called rheumatism, consisting of pain and stiffness of the muscles, and a physician was called. Eight suffered from insomnia and constipation after the fifth night. All suffered from bad feeling and dizziness while in the court-room in the afternoons. Four had coughs and colds, for which rock-candy and rye whisky were freely used. Several experienced extreme drowsiness in the court-room. The arguments of counsel and the judge's charge occupied a day and a half. After the verdict and the discharge of the jury, four of them were confined to bed for several days. Here were twelve men, suffering from functional disturbances due to bad air, changed surroundings, and auto-intoxications, called to decide the issues of life and death."

Such conditions, says the writer, are present far more frequently than would be supposed. Without attempting to propose any reforms, he reiterates his belief at the close of his article that unfair and illogical verdicts are the "natural" outcome of placing untrained men in positions which they can not fill, and requiring of them clear judgment under circumstances where it is almost impossible to act normally.

#### THE CASE OF MARIA BARBERI.

MARIA BARBERI is a young Italian girl of about nineteen who is now under sentence of death by electrocution in New York State. Her case has excited general discussion in the newspaper press, impassioned utterances have been made in regard to it by prominent people, and petitions to Governor Morton for her pardon are being widely circulated. The murder for which she was convicted was that of her lover and seducer. Her plea was that she was betrayed under promise of marriage, and, finding herself ruined, besought her lover to fulfil his promise. He refused in brutal and insulting terms to do so, and she avenged the wrong by slaying him with her own hands. On her own story she was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Some of the jurors, however, seem to have voted for conviction under the expectation that the Governor would commute the death-sentence to imprisonment. Other jurors have expressed their belief that she was a woman of loose character, and that she murdered her lover chiefly because he would not pay her the money she demanded. The journals in commenting are pretty generally agreed that a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment would be advisable, but that a pardon would be unjustifiable. The right of a girl to avenge her honor by slaying her betrayer enters into the discussion and has given it more than temporary interest. The woman, suffragists have also taken the occasion to enforce some of their principles upon public attention.

Susan B. Anthony is reported as follows:

"My opinion is ever and always against murder, whether by the individual or the State, but especially am I opposed to the State's murdering a young woman who can not understand our language and for a crime that is condoned in a man, young or old, with scarce a reprimand. The law refuses to punish the man, who, under promise of marriage, robs the woman of her chastity. But when the forsaken creature takes summary vengeance the New York law consigns her, without judge or jury of her peers, to a most ignominious death—whether by electrocution or hanging—for women in the State of New York have no political peers among men save those inside the State prisons, the idiot and lunatic asylums."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore favors a pardon. She said to a *World* reporter:

"A jury of women would have acquitted Maria Barberi. I would have acquitted her. A man shoots down his wife's companion, and though a form of arrest and trial is gone through with, it is but a form, for the man is acquitted, and the public says that it is right. When a woman undertakes to avenge her innocence she is condemned to death. And yet they say that women have their rights! I, for one, can not blame Maria Barberi. If the law will not protect women—and it won't—they must protect themselves. I would have done what she did myself. I say now, as I have always said, that if a man had the temerity to ruin a daughter of mine I would strike him dead without hesitation. He would not occupy the same planet with me. The Governor should pardon her."

We append some editorial remarks on this case, as follows:

"The sentence was strictly according to law; ought it not to be faithfully carried out? Some say, No, because it is a woman; or because she is young and ignorant; or because of the nature of the man's offense. One protests against any woman's being held 'to the full penalty of the law while woman has no voice in making the laws.' This is both silly and anarchical; and none of these reasons are sound. She is sane, despite her 'extreme inexperience,' and she is old enough to know that murder is a crime.

"We can not see how injustice would be done if the sentence were carried out. But we do not believe it will be. The law has been stretched before, where mercy was far less appropriate than in this case; and we do not doubt that if the Court of Appeals allows the verdict to stand, the Governor will commute it to imprisonment for life. To confess that such a commutation would cause hearty satisfaction is only to confess a sympathy that defies suppression in this case and that so often compromises justice." —*The Independent, New York.*

"It is just such people who need to be taught that they can not be permitted in civilized communities to take the law into their own hands, for if such ideas are encouraged fancied, with real, wrongs will soon come to be redressed in the same way, with the prospect of sympathetic immunity. One critic complains that she was convicted on the cold facts alone, ignoring the truth that cold facts are all with which justice has to deal. The unfortunate

woman will, in all probability, not be executed, for public opinion is strongly against it, but unconditional pardon, demanded by some, would be in excess of the clemency the case requires. Justice must be allowed some part in dealing with deliberate murder of any kind."—*The American, Baltimore*.

"The case under consideration again calls attention to the wretched manner in which the death-sentence is carried out in this State. It can not be called a relic of barbarism; it is a unique combination of methods of punishment which could only be possible in an inventive age. But it is more brutal and demoralizing than any other method of capital punishment ever devised. The opinion regarding it is made plainly evident by the determination of the people that it shall not be administered in the case of the unfortunate Maria Barberi. It is a law which should be swept from the statute books at the first opportunity."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester*.

"In the West and South it is doubtful if she could ever have been convicted, there is such a chivalric sympathy for any poor girl who tries to right or rather avenge such a wrong done her. At any rate, the very fact that she was poor, absolutely friendless, ignorant of the very language of the court in which she was convicted, and believing with her race that the betrayal was a justification of the resort to the stiletto, would have led any court in this part of the world to throw the shield of broad sympathy and leniency around her and secure the reduction of the verdict to a term of imprisonment. This would have been justice tempered with humanity."—*The Post, Houston, Texas*.

"There is an immense deal of nonsense being printed by newspapers over the country concerning Recorder Goff's conduct of the trial of Maria Barberi, the Italian girl who was convicted of murder in the first degree for the deliberate killing of her brutal betrayer. Goff is called a 'monster,' and all sorts of hard things are said of his charge to the jury and his sentence of the girl, but they are usually said by those who have either not read the reports of the trial, or by friends of Tammany, who have never forgiven Goff for the part he took in exposing Tammany rascallities and turning it out of power. If these assailants of the recorder would take pains to read the accounts of the trial, they would see that the woman's own testimony convicted her of murder in the first degree, and that the sentence was only such as the law required, and was given briefly and kindly."—*The Republican, Springfield*.

"Some of our contemporaries go too far in taking the ground that no woman ought to be executed, and, logically, it is hard to see how those who believe in the complete equality of woman before the law can ask any consideration when crime is committed on the ground of sex. The real excuse for this woman is in the extent of her provocation, and not in the fact that she is a woman. There are women who are fully as fiendlike as the worst of men, and there is no reason why the penalty of the law against crime should not be imposed in their case with equal rigor."—*The Herald, Boston*.

"To allow her to go unpunished merely because her crime was committed under great provocation would simply be to invite others of her illiterate class to take the avenging of their wrongs, or fancied wrongs, into their own hands. Petitions for her pardon can not be signed by thoughtful persons."—*The Journal, Providence*.

"There were mitigating circumstances in the case that seem to demand a less severe punishment than death, but the crime is not one which society can allow to go entirely unpunished."—*The Sun, Baltimore*.

"There is something revolting in the thought of putting a woman to death, but execution is not the only penalty which the law imposes upon criminals. The ends of justice would, in this case, be accomplished by imprisonment, but certainly the moral effect on the community would be injurious were a woman of such an impulsive and vindictive nature to be allowed to step out into the light of freedom as a heroine."—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia*.

RULES recommended for adoption by boodle aldermen: 1. In business consultations never speak in a loud tone of voice. 2. Examine the walls. 3. Sound all doors. 4. Sit as nearly as possible in the middle of the room. 5. Discuss all questions pertaining to figures with one person only. 6. Always make it a point to know who occupies the adjoining room. 7 (To be observed in cases where foregoing rules are found impracticable). Be honest.—*The Tribune, Chicago*.

**Bicycle Legislation.**—"The vexed question of the rights of bicycle riders on public highways bids fair to become one of the stock problems of civilization. To the local city father and the rural legislator it has opened up a boundless field of intellectual activity, a field in which we may expect to see the bucolic mind indulging itself in the most surprising and eccentric gyrations without let or hindrance. Already there is a very fair crop of bills on the subject, but the season in the Western legislatures has evidently been a backward one, and it is feared that the general average may indicate a shortage. . . . There is perhaps one view of the question that is entitled to serious consideration. The bicycle has an undoubted right to the use of public highways, but there is no reason why the riders should not observe the rules of the road, especially in passing ordinary vehicles from behind. Horses that have become perfectly accustomed to meeting bicycles may yet be startled by the sudden apparition of a rider who comes up noiselessly from behind and whizzes past *on the wrong side*. There is no excuse for this sort of thing, and riders and drivers may be justified in resenting it. Any road is wide enough if it is bounded by courtesy and good-will."—*Harper's Weekly, New York*.

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A COUNTRY preacher recently warned his flock that neither gold nor silver could be depended on as a safe basis of final redemption—*Plain Dealer, Cleveland*.

LOVERS who affect the bicycle should stick to each other through weel and whoa.—*The Transcript, Boston*.

IT is claimed that when a man gets up a reform convention in Topeka, he receives a commission of \$5 from the druggists for every hundred delegates he brings to town.—*The Globe, Atchison*.

FOREIGN NOBLEMAN: "I wish to see some of your public men" American Boy: "You couldn't find 'em to-day. It's Sunday, and all the saloons is closed."—*The Transcript, Boston*.

THERE is no longer any blue Monday in New York. It is blue Sunday and crimson Monday now.—*The Globe, Boston*.

THE motto, "In God we trust," was not put on American coins until 1864. Before that we trusted in the inherent value of the metal.—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York*.

IT seems queer that all the new women are over forty.—*The Post, San Francisco*.

AFTER the exact status of the bloomer has been settled it will be in order to settle the question as to whether we can allow the English language to be murdered any longer with the word "bike."—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

IN Cuba Campos is writing the most letters, but the insurgents are winning the most victories.—*Baltimore American*.

SUNDAY in New York is not so much a day of rest as a day of arrest.—*Boston Herald*.

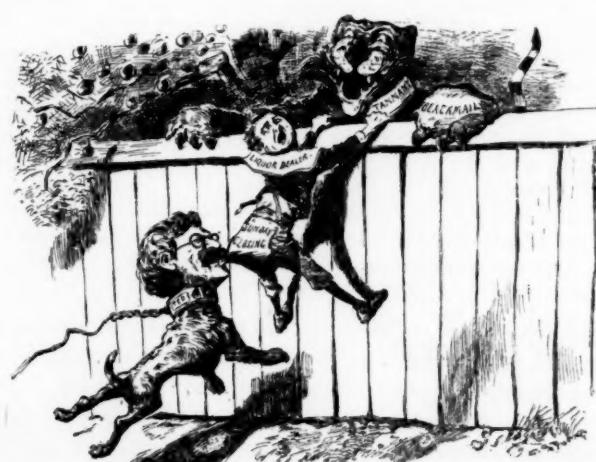
SECRETARY CARLISLE says he has no desire to be President. This makes it unanimous.—*N. Y. Press*.

SOVEREIGN'S campaign against the national banks is about the most innocent and harmless use of money in politics known to the trade.—*Philadelphia Times*.

BOYCOTTING bank-notes is General Master Workman Sovereign's sovereign remedy for financial evils. It might work in Republican times. Now the workingman only has a chance to boycott fractional currency.—*N. Y. Recorder*.

A DESPATCH states that the Spaniards have concentrated 5,000 men at Bayamo. This is probably a safe place. If not, Campos had better be on his guard or the Cubans will come and take them.—*Florida Times-Union*.

JAPAN now wants an indemnity of \$37,500,000 as compensation for surrendering a piece of property that did not belong to her. Japan could give Wall Street points on reorganizing the Cordage Trust.—*N. Y. World*.



IN A FIX.

—*The Herald, New York*.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## THE OLD DRAMA AND THE NEW.

THE standard of revolt against the old mechanical drama and the convention and artifices of the stage was raised some years ago by Ibsen and Zola. The latter characterized the conventional play as "a pasteboard world peopled by puppets," and the latter, without attacking the old drama, produced a series of "literary plays" that all European critics of note admit to be almost perfect in construction. Since these first signs of revolt appeared, the movement has become very widespread, and the younger school of playwrights in Europe have abandoned the methods and traditions of Sardou, Dumas & Co., and adopted those of Ibsen. In *The Bookman* (July, New York), Professor Hjalmar H. Boyesen gives an interesting account of some of the younger leaders of the revolt and of their most successful plays. The chief differences between the old drama and the new, Professor Boyesen defines as follows:

"The drama, according to Scribe and his successor, Sardou, is an ingenious mechanical contrivance, consisting of nicely adjusted wheels within wheels (as in the works of a watch), warranted to run without jar or accidents for three or four hours, as the case may be. Now it would, to my mind, be a very great mistake to assert that Ibsen and his school have emancipated themselves from all this slavery to 'construction' upon which the critics discourse so learnedly. Mr. Bronson Howard once called my attention to the fact that Ibsen's plays are far more rigidly 'constructed' than either Sardou's or Dumas'; and the Norwegian's art was only so much more perfect because it showed no visible traces of construction. Never was the art of concealing art more triumphantly demonstrated than in 'Ghosts,' 'A Doll's House,' and 'An Enemy of the People.' In Sudermann and Hauptmann the discarding of all rules is also more apparent than real. The scenes do not succeed each other in the haphazard fashion that they do in life. It is only the obvious stage tricks which are contemptuously rejected. The clever footman and chambermaid who have been ostensibly dusting the furniture in the opening scenes of a thousand comedies from Plautus and Molière to Scribe and Sardou, while their real business was to drop some useful indiscretions regarding the family secrets—these, of course, have

been discharged and banished. The serviceable friend of the hero and the confidante of the heroine, who are likewise stock characters, could, however, not be dispensed with; not because they were stage conveniences, but because life exhibits their counterparts in many situations worth portraying.

"It is in the pitch of the conversation, and what I may call the key of the action, that the chief innovation is to be observed. The dialog has somehow acquired the note and *timbre* of the actual voice." It has been



HERMANN SUDERMANN.

tuned down from the unnatural heroics of humor and pathos in which it was made to indulge. The cothurnus, intended to produce the illusion of heroic size, has been thrown away. The action has been simplified, and every motive which is a strain upon one's credulity is ruthlessly rejected. But what, then, is there left? asks the old-fashioned playgoer. What amusement can there be in watching a commonplace episode represented by commonplace people? I asked myself the very same question, and

had it most satisfactorily answered at the performance of the first naturalistic play I witnessed. Since seeing Ibsen, Sudermann, and Hauptmann, the old mechanical drama has become to me utterly flimsy and artificial. I hear all the time the creaking of the rusty machinery, and I feel imposed upon by the threadbare stage devices which I have seen a hundred times repeated."

America has so far remained comparatively untouched by this new movement, but in Germany, France, Norway, Italy, Spain, and even England, the new drama has almost completely triumphed over the old. The most remarkable group of dramatic innovators is to be found in Germany. Sudermann, Hauptmann, Halbe, and Kartleben belong to it, and even the romantic archpatriot



GERHART HAUPTMANN.

Wildenbruch is squinting toward it. Sudermann's "Hermat," in which both Duse and Bernhardt are now appearing, has proved a great success. Professor Boyesen says of it: "It is one of the most powerful plays it has ever been my fortune to witness, and glides along with an irresistible logic and with the beautiful rhythm of life itself, without resort to the venerable tricks of the playwright's trade." Of Hauptmann's "Die Weber," Professor Boyesen says that it imparted "a marvelous sense of actuality which had never been seen upon the stage." Drawing certain comparisons, Professor Boyesen continues:

"I can delight in Augier yet, for he comes exceedingly near being a naturalist; not to speak of Björnson, who shed his romanticism in the early seventies, when he published 'Bankruptcy' and 'The New System.' Dumas fils, I admit, still gives me pleasure, in spite of his perpetual pyrotechnics of wit, which are certainly a strain upon one's credulity; for his plays are rarely without an interesting intellectual problem which is most brilliantly expounded. But for all that, they never move me as do Hauptmann's and Sudermann's intimate and unembellished studies of life itself. The glimpses they afford of the abysses of human nature seem to me more valuable and more affecting than any amount of startling cleverness in devising situations. Thus there are passages in Max Halbe's 'Youth' and in Erich Hartleben's 'Hannah Jagert' which in their naive and simple truthfulness make, as it were, the stage and the footlights vanish and bring us face to face with nature in all her uncompromising nakedness. Never was youthful love treated with more touching veracity than in the former play. It is this sort of power which Tolstoi displays in his autobiography, in 'The Cossacks' and 'Anna Karéina.' The literary medium disappears and Nature rises out of the book with her august and terrible countenance. Therefore such books, whether they be novels or plays, become experiences. They necessitate a new adjustment of our attitude toward life. The great earth-scented facts which they uncover have, somehow, to be disposed of and assimilated, for they refuse to be dismissed."

A VERY rare manuscript poem with the autograph of Thomas Chatterton, who died by suicide in 1770, has been on view in one of the leading auction-rooms in London. This interesting relic has long been the property of the Lefroy family, one of whose members, the late Sir Henry Lefroy, bequeathed it to his son, Colonel Lefroy, the present owner. The poem, which consists of ninety-eight verses, is prefaced by a short announcement by the author to the effect that it relates to "a transaction that happened in Bristol the second year of Henry IV., and deserves to be commemorated as one instance of the severe treatment that prince showed those who opposed his coming to the crown."—*The Realm*.

## BOZ AND BOSWELL.

IT is known that Dickens was a great admirer of Boswell's "Life," and that he was thoroughly saturated with its spirit. His "Pickwick" is perhaps the only book written on the same lines. Mr. Pickwick was as rudely despotic as Dr. Johnson, and his friends were his "followers." Snodgrass kept a note-book in which he entered conversation and stories. As Dr. Johnson had his faithful black servant, so Mr. Pickwick had his trusty Sam Weller. Both leaders traveled about on coaches and staid at inns. Mr. Pickwick went to Bath and drank the waters, as did Dr. Johnson. Johnson had his Mrs. Thrale, as Pickwick had his Mrs. Bardell. Mr. Pickwick attended a review at Rochester, and so did Dr. Johnson. Winkle somewhat resembled Goldsmith in trying to do feats, and always failing. After calling attention to these points of similarity, *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Some of the passages in both books might be transposed and the change scarcely noticed. Witness this: 'The Doctor appeared in pumps for a dance. "You in silk stockings!"' exclaimed a gentleman jocosely. 'And why not, why not, sir?' said my revered friend, turning warmly on him. 'Oh, of course, there is no reason why you should not wear them,' responded the gentleman. 'I imagine not, I imagine not, sir,' said the Doctor in a very peremptory tone. The gentleman had contemplated a laugh, but he found it was a serious matter; so he looked grave and said they were a pretty pattern. 'I hope they are,' said Dr. Johnson, fixing his eyes upon him. 'You see nothing extraordinary in the stockings, as stockings, I trust, sir.' 'Certainly not—oh, certainly not.' He walked away, and Dr. Johnson's countenance assumed its customary benign expression.' This occurs not in Boswell, but in Pickwick, with a slight change of names.

"Sam's well-known story of the person who killed himself by eating three shillings' worth of crumpets—about three dozen—was taken from Boswell. In his book we are told of a gentleman who, having resolved to shoot himself, ate three buttered muffins for breakfast, knowing that he should not be troubled with indigestion. The story, however, is said by De Quincey to be given by Darwin, who relates it of a colonel who shot himself 'on principle' and because 'a muffinless world was no world for him.' Boz well knew his Boswell.

"In one passage Boz has attempted an imitation of the Johnsonian dialog, which is really good: Johnson—Sir, if it be not irrational in a man to count his feathered bipeds before they are hatched, we will conjointly astonish them before next year. Boswell—Sir, I hardly understand you. Johnson—You never understand anything. Boswell (in a sprightly manner)—Perhaps, sir; I am all the better for it. Johnson (savagely)—I don't know but that you are. There is Lord Carlisle (smiling); he never understands anything, and yet the dog is well enough. Then, sir, there is Forster; he understands many things, and yet the fellow is fretful. Again, sir, there is Dickens, with a facile way with him like Davy, sir—like Davy—yet I am told that the man is lying at a hedge ale-house by the seashore in Kent, as long as they will trust him. Boswell—But there are no hedges by the sea in Kent, sir. Johnson—And why not, sir? Boswell (at a loss)—I don't know, sir, unless—Johnson (thundering)—Let us have no unlessees, sir!"

## "CHRISTUS"—RUBINSTEIN'S LAST OPERA.

THE central figure in Rubinstein's last grand opera is that of the Christ. Against this daring attempt objections many and vigorous have been urged; but the work has been performed in Bremen despite the objections, and, it is reported, with signal success.

Heinrich Bulthaupt, an intimate friend of the late composer, and one who has been actively engaged in getting his "spiritual operas" performed, hopes that "Christus" will, instead of lessening the respect for religion, assist in reviving the simple faith which appears to him in danger of being swamped by lifeless doctrine. In an article for the *Zukunft*, Berlin, Bulthaupt de-

scribes the success of the work as complete. Had the churches looked kindly upon the undertaking, this success, he thinks, would not have been astonishing. He continues:

"But in the present case the object was to put the elevating figure of the carpenter's Son of Nazareth upon the worldly stage without any thought of the churches. It is only natural that the voice of orthodoxy should be raised in opposition to such a work. One of the orthodox champions denounced it as a 'work of Satan' from the pulpit. But even less narrow-minded men and women of the Protestant unions feared the experiment. It is very doubtful that they were converted by the remembrance that He who sat at the table of sinners and publicans and lived in the houses of the unclean would hardly object if His Gospel is heralded in a building devoted to 'secular' art. Other elements took part in the controversy; men with no very definite ideas, who nevertheless said that, in spite of their 'Liberalism,' they thought that something so exalted and holy as the Lord's Supper has no place on the stage; lastly, a few hypocrites, who would have praised in a naturalist as one of the greatest deeds what they censured in Rubinstein and me. I can appreciate the objections of Bibie Christians. If there is anything that could specially influence me in giving my services to this cause, it were the wish to raise the standard of art by introducing into the theater the figure of the Crucified, dear to us all, at a time when art is dragged through every impurity, human and bestial. The question is less *what* is put on the stage than *how* it is put there. And the *how* has, in the present instance, been able to silence all religious scruples. The Orthodox are touched quite as much by the performance as the Liberals and those to whom the Manger, the Star, the Sages, and the Heavenly Hosts have ceased to be anything but a beautiful legend. Ministers and teachers demand that the performance be put within the reach of the masses and the schools, and there is hope that the preachers who opposed it will understand what an ally they have in art. At any rate, they have become less violent."

Rubinstein, it must be remembered, hoped that the "spiritual plays" would be given in separate establishments, and Bulthaupt, in a paper contributed to the Berlin *Deutsche Revue* in February, tells how the late composer hoped to raise an unsectarian "Church of musical art." Rubinstein regarded the oratorio, as sung in the churches, in which Christ and the Prophets appear in dress-coats, with sheets of music in their hands, as unworthy of the grand subject which the music is intended to impress upon us. Bulthaupt continues:

"The stage can not be successful with a subject that is bare of all dramatic incidents. But that can not be said of a play in which the Messiah forms the center. The Evangelists have put the story before us in such indescribably enchanting form that a poet possessed of our inexhaustible treasure of expression must feel like a beggar before this grand simplicity. Moreover, the sweet recollections of our childhood enhance the effect. We accept the miracles when they are put before us in this way, while our reason may reject them when they are preached as divine truths from the pulpit."

To those critics who find fault with the music of "Christus," Bulthaupt points out that the opera is more than a mere work of musical art. Rubinstein wished to put the subject he had chosen before the audience rather than to introduce something entirely new in the realm of sound. That he succeeded in his work is proved by the way in which the artists interpret his work. The singers have not the usual manner of stage performers; they are themselves under the influence of the spirit which moved Rubinstein, and endeavor to impart it to their hearers. Bulthaupt thinks that "Christus" should be performed everywhere. We quote again:

"The power of the Church is almost gone. But our times need new bulwarks against the powerful attacks of materialism and anarchism. 'Love each other,' is a divine command which the human race can not hear too often; it is the only remedy for the evils of the age. Is it right, then, to hesitate in putting the great Minister of Love in touch with modern life through art, while His image is more and more effaced by the dogma and mysticism of

pulpit and altar? Thinking men hope that, with the appearance of Jesus, the art of the stage will be exorcised, and that a new banner has been raised in society, beneath which the quarrelsome will cease to do battle with each other and, united in the struggle against egomania, teach and practise the principles of the Gospel of Love."

#### WHEN WHITCOMB RILEY PAINTED SIGNS.

WHOEVER has stood face to face with James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet, will readily indorse the assertion of his friend Rufus R. Wilson, in *Munsey's*, that none of the portraits of the poet does him justice. "They all fail to record the quaint, quizzical, mirthful quality reflected in the laughing gray eyes, and the kindly expression, earnest of a noble and generous spirit, which defy the camera." The poet spoke freely to Mr. Wilson about his early life, and related many amusing incidents. When Riley "left school" he persuaded his father to let him learn the trade of sign-painting, and he was accordingly apprenticed to "an old Dutchman, Keefer by name, over in Greenfield." After Riley had learned his trade, his father wanted him to become a lawyer, but he tells us that whenever he picked up a law-book his wits left him, and he convinced his father that any hope in that direction was useless. Besides, his health failed about that time, and the family doctor advised him to travel. He said to Mr. Wilson:

"How to travel without money was the problem thus presented to me, and I solved it in my own way when a patent medicine man put up in Greenfield. He was not a graduate of any medical college, but he was an honest, pleasant-spoken man, drove good horses hitched to a fine turnout, and had several jolly young fellows in his employ. When I volunteered to go along and paint his advertisements for him, and he accepted my offer, I was so tickled that I forgot to go home to tell of my good luck, and rode out of town that same afternoon without saying farewell to any one. I remained with my employer, who treated me well, for about a year, and then set up in business for myself. With five or six young fellows, about my own age, I organized the Graphic Company, and traveled about the State painting advertising signs. All the members of the company were good musicians as well as painters, and we used to drum up trade with our music. In every city we would select one firm in each line of business, and paint its signs on every road leading into the town. We kept at it for three or four years, made plenty of money, had lots of fun, and did no harm to ourselves or any one else."

"Of course you have heard the story of my traveling about as a blind sign painter? Well, like a good many other things, it had a very slender foundation in fact. This was the basis for it. We were painting signs one day in a small town, and a curious crowd of natives were closely watching our operations. One of the boys, as a joke, suggested that I should for the moment assume the rôle of a blind sign painter, and so, simulating blindness, I was led to a ladder, and my brush and paints were handed to me. It was great sport to hear the people debate whether I was blind or not, but the hoax was quickly abandoned, and would have been forgotten long ago had not some one, years after, revived the story and printed it in a distorted form."

Mr. Riley does not think that his best work is in dialect. He says:

"I love the recognized forms, and prefer my work in them; but dialect verse, if well done, will last and hold rank with the other. It is natural, and gains added charm from its commonplaceness. A subject is none the worse for having been kicked about unrecognized for a hundred years. You may have looked upon some man in the community as a reputable well-digger and nothing else, and yet that man may be capable of more heroism than your most prominent personage. Measure man and subject by their capabilities. If truthful depiction of nature is wanted, and dialect is a touch of nature, then it should not be disregarded. Strange to say, I never lived on a farm, and what I know about farm life I picked up by observation. I sometimes make mistakes in consequence, but, as a rule, manage to keep pretty near the truth. I follow nature as closely as I can, and try to make my people think and speak as they do in real life, and such success as I have achieved is due to this."

#### THE "ME" IN LITERATURE.

HOW far is egotism permissible in literature? Not at all, says M. de Heredia, the new French academician, who, in a recent address, calls it "that hateful 'me'." But can we get rid of it altogether? M. Charles Maurras, who takes M. de Heredia's words as his text in the *Revue Encyclopédique* (June 15), thinks that we can not, and that our aim should be to broaden the "me" as much as possible and to make the little pronoun refer to humanity in general rather than to the individual. This, in his opinion, is done by the classicists in literature, and not by romanticists and realists—hence he condemns the latter and praises the former. He prefaches his article with an extract from the address of M. de Heredia, which is as follows:

"True poetry is in nature and humanity and not in the heart of the man of a day, however great he may be. It is essentially simple, antique, primitive, and consequently venerable. Since Homer it has invented nothing, except some new methods of painting that which has always existed. The poet is the more truly and largely human as he is more impersonal. Besides, is the *me*—this hateful *me*—more necessary to the subjective drama than to the public tragedy? Is Racine less passionate that he has sung or cried out his passions through the calm or terrible voices of Berenice, Achilles, Hermione, Mithridates, and Phedra? Certainly not; for the most magnificent gift of the poet is the divine power that he has of creating living beings in his own image and of calling up shades."

To which M. Maurras replies thus:

"Here are sentiments neatly and sententiously expressed. . . . I know not if it is all quite as exact as it is neat. . . . What he says, particularly of the lasting power of the works of Homer, does great honor to his culture and taste. But he has abandoned the question, which is: 'Are we to be permitted to say "I" and "me" in poetry? . . .

"As to this question of the 'Me' in literature, it is taking on another form different from that which it had in 1865. Our literature does not now ask where it may 'tell of its own heart-pangs.' That goes without saying. We know that our joys and our pains are inseparable from our thoughts, and, as M. de Heredia has well shown, we always end by discovering the soul of Racine or of Virgil under the forms of the heroes and heroines of their poems. But what shall we tell of our souls? Is it to be a daily record, or rather the salient points of its history? Or, more profoundly, the inner details of its structure and the points by which this soul of ours resembles the souls of all places and all times?"

"1. The classicists have to do only with this general and abstract humanity; and, if they prefer some particular age or country, it is only because they see that they can extract there more easily and clearly this pure quintessence of the human soul.

"2. On the contrary, one may say, the romanticists, the naturalists, the impressionists, wish to show the life of man from day to day as affected by particular conditions. We may apply to their art the well-known epigram *Historiola anime* [the story of a soul].

"These gentlemen write a daily newspaper of psychology, and they have only rare points of meeting with esthetics. They are abandoned to the description of the particular. They seek the singularities of detail. They look for the strange. Their 'me' is a flower of which they cherish only the deformities. It is not a pretty flower.

"3. In the mean between these we must place many fine minds who, incapable of sharing the romanticist error, have not the strength to cast it entirely aside. They have progressed somewhat beyond it. They feel obliged to express either their own century or their own race, without taking account of the relations that unite this race or century with all races and all centuries. Their art will be of great profit and excellent instruction to historians and geographers. The representations that they give of their own minds will reflect a great number of neighboring minds; they are preparing food for the curiosity of future men."

After applying these canons of criticism to the recent works of several French authors, M. Maurras concludes as follows:

"Perhaps we ought not to say that the 'me' is hateful, because then we should have to hate everything. Our personality being

everywhere, it insinuates itself in spite of all our efforts; it is present even in the weariness that we feel in seeing it so importunate. It is present even in the fatigue that it causes us. We suffer from its presence. How shall we rid ourselves of it? Our 'me' has the habit of making itself felt in all our acts and thoughts. It is an unfortunate habit, and we are not permitted to break it. But all is possible in the line of rendering our 'me' more general, more vast, more powerful, and more comprehensive. That is really easy. We have only to acquire a new habit of intelligence. We must look for the essential in things.

"It suffices to detach ourselves from all that is not at the heart of the objects of our study, of our dreams, or of our love. We shall then take in more objects than one, seeing them in their purity. And thus we ourselves shall retain only that degree and kind of impurity that is inseparable from our condition as inhabitants of an imperfect globe. We shall not be impassible, nor impersonal, nor even eternal like the gods; but our works will last as long as the real form of the human race; the emotions that may be seen in them will be entirely justified by their subjects, and they will not cease to be intelligible to humanity independently of our fugitive life, since they are its most elementary joys and sorrows."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### DECAY OF LITERARY TASTE.

THE late Master of Trinity, London, was asked by a lady whether a certain florid divine had not "a great deal of taste." The reply was: "Yes, indeed, madam—and all of it so bad." Recounting this anecdote, in a paper in *The North American Review*, Edmund Gosse remarks that at the present day the general public has a great deal of taste, and that it requires a critic to be "a thoroughgoing truckler to democracy"

to say that he thinks all of it very good. Mr. Gosse thinks that "where the danger comes in is where the half-taught turn round and proclaim themselves teachers." The tendency of "the man in the street" to pronounce opinions on questions of literary appreciation is "the phenomenon" which fills Mr. Gosse with alarm.

Passing on to speak of the modern demand for "new writers," Mr. Gosse observes that it will be a disastrous



EDMUND GOSSE.

thing for literature if the ideal of good work comes to be confined to the production of a momentary impression. He asks if the author, like the actor and the singer, is to be content for the future with a fugitive notoriety. He notes that so rapid is the passage of the phantasmagoria, so swift and so complete the ingratitude of the public, that the memory of a Walter Pater or a Théodore de Banville can scarcely hope to outlive that of a favorite ballet-girl. And he thinks this "the more hard, because the ballet-girl had infinitely the better time of it so long as her popularity lasted." Mr. Gosse continues:

"A very singular change in this respect has come over popular taste in England during the last two or three years. It is worthy of some attention, since its results may be of far-reaching importance. The complaint has, till lately, been that the distinctions and successes of literature were all in the hands of a limited number of persons of advanced reputation. It was said that there were young men knocking at the door, and that no one would open to them. But the death of Rossetti, Matthew Arnold, Browning, Tennyson, and of a dozen men only less influential

than these, has completely changed the face of current literary history. Of the old dominant race only one survives, Mr. Ruskin, who, in the dignity of his retirement in the Lakes, sits as the unquestioned monarch of our realm of living letters. But all the rest are gone, the door has been flung open, and the young men and women (especially the young women) are rushing in in crowds. . . .

"The public asks for 'new writers,' every day a batch of brand-new authors, male and female. A book can hardly fail to be accepted, if a pledge is given that it is by 'a new writer.' Before the volumes are published we are treated to paragraphs about the author, 'whose first work will appear in a few days, and is expected to create a sensation.' It appears, and it does create a sensation, and the very next day another 'first work by a new writer' creates a still louder sensation. The town is thronged by these celebrities of a moment, their portraits appear in journals especially devoted to 'the new authorship,' their biographies are published (their biographies, poor callow creatures!) and they are eminent for the greater portion of a week. Then the tide of their successors sweeps them on. They think to return with a second book, but that is no part of the public scheme of pleasure. The first book was received with extravagant laudation, a false enthusiasm, a complete indulgence to its faults. A second book by the same hand, put forth in an innocent certitude of triumph, is received with contempt and inattention, its oddities ridiculed, its errors sharply criticized. The public does not want a second book; it wants to be gorged with a full incessant supply of 'guaranteed first works by absolutely new writers.' This craze will pass, of course, but is a proof, while it lasts, of a very sickly condition of taste."

Mr. Gosse believes that the public taste of to-day exhibits "symptoms of an increasing tendency to nervous malady." Without going to the length to which Dr. Nordau goes, he thinks that "the intellectual signs of the time point to a sort of rising neurosis;" that this manifest inability to fix the attention on any serious subject of thought, this incessant demand to be "told a story," this craving for new purveyors of amusement, this impatience of the very presence of the old, are all indications of ill-health. Referring to the literature of the New Woman, in conclusion, Mr. Gosse says:

"We do not object to the intentions of these revolting women, with their dreams of woman emancipated, man subdued, and all the rest of the nonsense. We judge them to be honest enough, in their hysterical desire to whack the heads of all decent persons with the ferules of their umbrellas. But what we do take the liberty of saying is that their writings are tiresome and ugly, that they give us the discomfort which we feel in the presence of loud, ill-bred people, and that, in short, they err grievously against taste. But what is the use of saying that, when a public as hysterical and vulgar as themselves buys their silly books in thousands and tens of thousands? There is nothing to be done but to sit with folded hands, and to read the 'Pensées' of Pascal until the scourge be overpast."

Commenting on Mr. Gosse's article, *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"When is this nonsense about the 'Decay of Literary Taste' going to stop? Mr. Gosse has an article on the much-worn subject in *The North American Review*, in which he makes some strange statements. Take one of them:

"Things have come to a pretty pass when the combined prestige of the best poets, historians, critics, and philosophers of the country does not weigh in the balance against a single novel by the New Woman. Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Leslie Stephen and Professor Huxley—their combined 'sales' might be dropped into an ocean of 'The Heavenly Twins' and scarcely cause a splash in that enormous flood."

How very wide of the mark this assertion is! About 50,000 copies of 'The Heavenly Twins' were sold; let us see what the circulation of some of Professor Huxley's works has been, to say nothing of the 'combined sales' of Swinburne and Spencer and Stephen. Take one of Professor Huxley's best-known books first. The 'Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews' appeared in 1870, and up to 1889 it had been reprinted no fewer than nine times, each issue being a large one. His 'Hume' was one of the most successful of the English Men of Letters Series, and has been reprinted at least eight times; while of his 'Physiography' an

Introduction to the Study of Nature' there have been in all well-nigh twenty reprints. Of the late Professor's smaller books, his 'Lessons on Elementary Physiology' has been reprinted thirty times in little over twenty years. It may be said that this latter work should not be quoted for the purposes of comparison in this connection. Perhaps not; but the other facts stated show sufficiently the absurdity of Mr. Gosse's statement."

### "TOUCHING UP" OBSOLETE POETRY.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Saturday Review* asks if we could not touch up the more popular songs of the obsolete poets so as to make them intelligible to the admirers of "illuminate and volute redundancy." He is led to this query by observation of the fact that Mr. Francis Thompson, the poet, has enriched the English language with words like *acerb*, *crocean*, *ostends*, *lampado*, *preparate* (for *ready*), *reformato* (for *reformed*), "and many equally desirable latinate vocabules." This "Reformato Wordsworthian" says:

"Might we not, by following Mr. Thompson's method, add some degree of 'literary gorgeousness' even to the least Thompsonian of our poems? For instance, certain well-known verses would be redeemed from much of their sordid quietude if presented thus:

By fonts of Dove, ways incalcable,  
Did habitate  
A virgin largely inamable  
And illaudate.  
  
A violet by a muscose stone  
Semi-occult,  
Formose as astre when but one,  
Ostends its vult.  
  
She lived incognite, few could know  
When she cessated.  
But O the difference when, lo,  
She's tumulated.

Much obsolete poetry might thus be brought up to date."

### GREAT INDIAN EPICS.

TO Sir Monier Williams belongs the credit of having first put forth a brief and accurate English synopsis of the two great Indian epics, the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata." The latter is probably the longest poem in the world. It contains upward of two hundred thousand verses, tho it bears traces of having been composed by many different authors at many different periods. The Persian "Shah Nameh" is supposed to be the longest poem ever composed by a single author. John Campbell Oman, Professor of Natural Science in the Government College, Lahore, has written in book-form the "Stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata." In welcoming this work, *The Spectator* gives the following facts:

"In 1863, the veteran Orientalist, Hippolyte Fauche, who had already translated the Ramayana into French, commenced the formidable undertaking on which he had set his heart, the translation of the 'Mahabharata' into French prose. He kept faithfully to his promise to issue two volumes a year of at least five hundred pages each, until his death, after the publication of the ninth volume, in 1868. Vol. X., completing the 'Karna Parva,' the eighth only of the eighteen books of the poem (tho the remaining ones are much shorter than most of the earlier ones), was left ready for publication, and was issued early in 1870. It was announced that the work would be continued by G. Destailleur, and that the succeeding volume was in the press; but this continuation never appeared, having doubtless been arrested by the war which broke out in the summer of 1870. . . .

"The Indian mind is too serious for us to look for very much which approaches wit or humor in these great semi-religious epics. Life is a very serious and solemn matter to the Indians—not a mere single existence with nothing behind it, and a vague, intangible future (if any) before it, but a single link in an endless chain; and this gives life a dignity and importance which we in the West are at present unable to appreciate, and causes every-

thing to be regarded in the most serious light. Thus anything which strikes the Western mind as comic in these poems usually arises rather from the grotesqueness and incongruity of the ideas than from anything else."

**A New Musical Fad.**—In some large cities in Europe the experiment has been tried of giving seasons of symphony concerts with several famous conductors officiating in the course of the same series. In some cases the plan has been carried to the extreme of having a fresh conductor at every concert. While the pecuniary results of this application of the star system to conducting are said to be highly satisfactory, some musical critics deplore it as highly injurious in an artistic sense. In a long editorial on the subject *The Boston Transcript* argues that the system is "sheer esthetic dram-drinking." It says: "Time was when excellent musicians, who had sat under the ministrations of the same conductor for years and years, would take the train for a neighboring city, to 'hear Berlioz conduct the fifth symphony,' and see if they could not get a new emotion. Well and good! that was an entirely wholesome appetite. But, if 'new emotions' of this sort are to be furnished the public several times a season, or even once a week, the matter assumes quite another aspect. Giving symphony concerts on this plan reminds one of the promise made by some French chefs, who bind themselves to give their employer three meals a day for a year, without repeating the same dish once—a most inveterately ungastronomical plan, by the way, for who would care to eat of his favorite dish only once a year? The whole business of 'star' conductors is nothing more nor less than catering to, and making capital out of, that morbid, nervous restlessness of mind and taste to which, if to anything, the term *fin de siècle* applies perfectly. After the star conductor, changed every week, nothing can come but the 'star orchestra,' also changed every week; and then—the deluge!"

### NOTES.

*The Baltimore News* says: "Poe's cottage at Fordham, so much written about, and the fate of which was uncertain, has been purchased by the Shakespeare Society, and it will be maintained as the headquarters of that organization. As nearly as possible the little house will be preserved in the condition in which it was during the poet's occupancy. Americans are supposed to be without much sentiment, but there is a strong admiration for Poe and the estimate placed upon his genius grows higher every year. . . . There will be a feeling of gratification among his admirers and all who are seriously interested in American literature to know that the famous little cottage at Fordham, so pathetically associated with his career, is not to be torn down or turned to base uses. The Shakespeare Society will keep it open to the inspection of visitors, and that the pilgrims thither will be many can hardly be doubted."

CONCERNING Irving's impersonation of *Don Quixote*, Mr. Zangwill writes in *The Chap Book*: "He was the ideal *Quixote* before he played it, and indeed his wonderful face and smile seemed to me so framed to express the idealist that it was a disappointment to find him making up like a portrait by Velasquez. Yet, on reflection, I can not say he was wrong; and to me at least he certainly did manage to convey the essential being of Cervantes's hero across the footlights despite the intervention of Wills's play. The great surprise of the performance was the incidental revelation that many persons in the audience had never read the book. It is incredible how unknown are the most popular books. You simply can not publish a book in the sense of making it a matter of universal public knowledge. The Bible itself is not published yet throughout the world."

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be elaborating a scheme for establishing a "literary order of merit for the recognition of those who, as journalists and writers of books, have done good work." There are to be three grades, as in most other orders—the first consisting of twenty-four Knights of the Grand Cross, the second of one hundred Knights Commanders, and the third of two hundred and fifty Companions.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Bookman*, New York, writes that the biggest publishing success in France in the matter of poetry was secured by José María de Hérédia, of the French Academy. The entire edition of his first volume of sonnets were sold out before four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of publication.

THE autobiography of Madame Navarro, *née* Mary Anderson, which the popular actress finished writing some time ago, is now in the press, and will be published in due course. Madame Navarro's public career was not a very long one, but it was brilliant, and she has probably much to say that is interesting.

MME. LARDIN DE MUSSET, sister of the poet, has emphatically declared that she has no intention of publishing any of the posthumous works of her brother. Nothing of the kind in her possession is calculated, she says, to add to the fame of Alfred de Musset as a poet. Gossips will be disappointed, no doubt, to hear that Mme. Lardin de Musset has likewise determined to keep secret her brother's letters, and notably the correspondence between him and George Sand, with whom he was passionately in love.—*The Argonaut*.

## SCIENCE.

## HUXLEY AS A SCIENTIST.

THE late Professor Huxley threw himself so ardently into theological controversy that the general public was apt to look upon him as a man whose self-imposed business it was to champion agnosticism against all comers and especially against orthodox Christianity. But this was something entirely apart from the sound and solid service rendered by him to the cause of pure science. What this service was may be gathered from some of the comments made, upon his death, by scientific men or in technical journals. Some few of these we quote below. A writer in *The Saturday Review*, July 6, signing himself "A Biologist," says, among other things, the following:

"I have no hesitation in saying that a jury of scientific experts would assign the very highest place to Huxley on the ground of his purely scientific investigations. This is a point that needs insisting upon, first, because the importance of technical work can be judged only by experts, and is certain of being missed by those journalistic general readers who arrogate to themselves the position of dispensers of fame. Secondly, because so much of Huxley's work has been incorporated in the actual fabric of the science of morphology and has been overlaid by the derivative work of younger investigators that only a diligent historical investigation reveals it. It is often the inventors of minor improvements of great patents that reap the harvest of fame and of gold. . . .

"Under the inspiration of Darwin, the science of comparative anatomy has been a long display of the course of organic evolution, and in almost every branch of the subject the brilliant genius of Huxley has directed the main course of investigation. Moreover, besides such discoveries, rich in ideas of far-reaching importance, Huxley contributed to exact science a series of patient descriptions of living and fossil animals, not so great in bulk but infinitely more exact than the dramatic publications of Owen.

"A second fashion in which the genius of Huxley contributed to science was his practical invention of what is now called biology as an educational subject. The professorships of Zoology at London University, of Animal Morphology at Oxford, Cambridge, Owens College, and the Royal College of Science are the direct result of the stimulus given by his individual brilliance as a teacher, and of his insistence, as part of a cultured education, upon an exact knowledge of the structure of plants and animals to be learned in a laboratory. His 'Elements of Practical Biology,' the formulated result of his own practical course, and text-books directly modeled upon it form the basis of the practical course in all the great laboratories of England and America.

"It is upon these sides of Huxley's genius that I have dwelt, because these are the sides upon which his lasting fame and lasting influence will rest, and because these are least known to the general public. The papers and the magazines have been filled with his exploits as the great protagonist of evolution, and have echoed with the memories of his brilliant phrases. It is in no ungenerous spirit that I say that this was the least important of his work, altho it bulked most largely and had most apparent influence."

The writer of an obituary notice in *Nature*, July 4, speaks as follows:

"It may perhaps be too early to fix Huxley's real place in biology. Writing in these columns in 1874, the eminent German naturalist, Haeckel, ranked him among the first zoologists in England, taking zoology in its widest and fullest signification. . . .

"Huxley's place as one who has largely influenced modern thought on many questions is acknowledged by all to be a very high one. The profound and truly philosophical conceptions which guided him in his inquiries always enabled him to distinguish the essential from the unessential. . . .

"The objects which Huxley stated he had in mind from the commencement of his scientific career are these:

"To promote the increase of natural knowledge and to forward the application of scientific methods of investigation to all the problems of life, to the best of my ability, in the conviction, which has grown with my growth and strengthened with my

strength, that there is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind except veracity of thought and of action, and the resolute facing of the world as it is when the garment of make-believe by which pious hands have hidden its uglier features is stripped off. . . .

"How nobly he acted up to his principles we all know; how greatly the pursuit of his objects have benefited intellectual and material progress we can only estimate."

*The Hospital* speaks of the dead scientist as follows, in a note under the heading "Are Scientific Giants Extinct?"

"Huxley, we are assured on the highest journalistic authority, has left no successor. The King of British science is dead—shall we ever have another? The leading journal has grave doubts on this point. 'Deep as was the dead man's interest in the positive discoveries of physical science . . . his dominant interest was in man,' we are told; and, therefore, he was a king among men. 'Is it the case,' asks our contemporary, 'that we have reached a stage in scientific progress when it will no longer be possible for a first-rate investigator to feel this wide human interest, and to devote the half of his time and of his mind to telling his fellow men what is the ultimate meaning of the discoveries which he and others are making?' The mere asking of this question is tantamount to expressing the opinion that there is not now left a single man of the highest genius in the whole ranks of British science. We have, in fact, nothing but specialists left. Specialism may be, and is, inevitable. But the mere specialist is sometimes a very dangerous person. The specialist who is also a man of wide illuminating genius is always and everywhere frowned upon by the vast majority of his brother specialists. By what right does he stand upon a pedestal and give light to the world, while they, who also have light, can only shine in the narrower prison-house of their own specialism? There is one thing to be said of this attitude of mind: it destroys all the specialist's chances of recognition and honor among his fellow men, and dooms him to perpetual obscurity. The great world never does homage to what it does not, at least to some extent, understand. But the great world can not understand the specialism of the specialist, except by the specialist's good-will and help. Let the specialist take Huxley for his ideal man of science. He may then save both himself and his specialism from the deadly dulness of the mere workshop, and help to perpetuate that race of scientific giants, of whom Huxley was the greatest."

We read in *The British Medical Journal* that it has been decided to establish, in connection with the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, a permanent memorial to Professor Huxley in the form of an annual lecture and a science scholarship and medal.

Besides this, it has been suggested that something be done toward erecting some more tangible memorial. Sir W. H. Flower, writing to *The Times*, London, speaks of this in the following words, with which we close our collection of extracts:

"In the great hall of our National Museum of Natural History the noble statue of Darwin will hand down to posterity the image of the man as he appeared to all who knew him in life. Near this will soon be placed another statue remarkable for the accuracy with which the striking personality of Owen is represented, as all can testify. Surely this group of the great naturalists of this country and this century must be completed by the one which we have just lost, in some respects the greatest of the three. The statues of Pitt and Fox stand side by side in Westminster Abbey. Huxley and Owen, often divided in their lives, would here come together after death in the most appropriate place, and amid the most appropriate surroundings. I should have waited before venturing to launch such a suggestion in public until it had been considered by a properly chosen and representative committee, but that I see other memorial projects have already been widely circulated."

"THE formation of the crater on the upper carbon of an arc light," according to *The Electrical Age*, "is due in part to the checking of the current and the consequent accumulation of energy above by the high resistance of the arc, causing increased consumption of carbon. The exterior carbon surface being denser and harder than the interior, and also radiating heat more rapidly, is consumed more slowly. The formation of the point on the lower carbon is due to the accumulation of fused particles of silica carried down."

## ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC FALSEHOOD.

WE have illustrated several times recently the bad habits into which photography has been falling of late, and the ease with which it lends itself to purposes of deceit. We think that those who gaze on the accompanying picture and then read of the manner in which it was produced will have few more doubts on this subject. It is no longer possible to believe what one sees in a picture even if it is a photographic reproduction. The illustration and accompanying description are from *La Nature*, Paris, June 15:

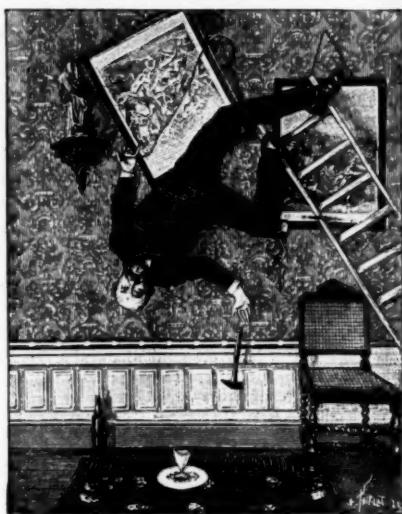


FIG. 1.—A Terrible Fall (Fac-simile of a Photograph).

experience. Notwithstanding this, the skilful operator represented therein, who is dragging with him, in his fall, pictures, ladder, etc., has not experienced the slightest emotion, not even as much as perhaps some of our readers will feel when they look at the picture.

"The whole matter may be accomplished very simply, without the least danger of breaking one's neck.

"The photographic apparatus being suspended several meters above the floor of the studio, so as to bring the ground glass into a horizontal position (between the two sides of a double ladder, for instance, an arrangement that permits an easy adjustment) a piece of wall-paper about two yards square, having on one side a representation of a wainscot, is stretched on the floor. A step-ladder, some pictures, a statuette, a bottle, are so disposed on this wall-paper as to produce for an observer placed above the ladder the illusion of a chamber wall. Nails, a hammer, etc., are placed in the desired positions, and finally a platform measuring about a yard and a half by three quarters of a yard, on which has been nailed a rug, a wooden plate, etc., is placed against the feet of the chair, which thus appears to be standing on this counterfeit floor at a right angle with the floor of the studio.

"All is ready; the operator, or his subject, lies down calmly in the midst of these objects, puts on a terrified expression, and awaits the snap of the shutter, which tells him that he may rise from his position—in reality scarcely a dangerous one! This is of course only a specimen case, which our readers can vary to suit their taste."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"MEXICAN onyx has suffered a gradual decline in value for many years past," according to *Popular Science News*. "It is generally becoming known that Mexican onyx is not true onyx, but a species of marble. It is really an aragonite, and is composed of calcium, oxid of iron, and magnesium. The presence of these last two elements gives it its beautiful color. It was used by the ancient Mexicans for masks, idols, and similar small objects."

## THE HUMAN MACHINE AS VIEWED BY AN ELECTRICIAN.

DISCUSSIONS of the energy developed by the human body as compared with the food consumed by it are not unusual, but the standpoint has been usually that of the mechanical engineer, who naturally compares the man machine with the steam-engine. The following computation, which we quote from *The Electrical World* (July 20), is interesting because it is made from the somewhat novel standpoint of the electrical engineer:

"If the human heart be considered as a pump it can be shown that it does 124 foot-tons of work in 24 hours; the work spent by the muscles in breathing amounts to about 21 foot-tons in 24 hours. If these figures, which are given in a contemporary, are correct, a few interesting, tho otherwise useless, deductions from them may be made. The power of operating the heart is then equivalent to 3.89 watts and that of the lungs to 0.66, making a total of 4.55 watts. This amount of power would develop a light of about two candles in an incandescent lamp; a man is therefore continually, day and night, doing an amount of work necessary to keep him alive at a rate equal to that in a 2 candle-power incandescent electric lamp. If the luminous efficiency (or better, inefficiency) of the incandescent lamp is 5 per cent., this amount of power if converted into cold light would represent 40 candles, which would make every man, wise or otherwise, a shining light, and would supply all the light necessary for him to live without artificial lighting; or, in other words, if he had some organ similar to that in the firefly, he could, by exerting the same power as it takes to operate his heart and lungs, surround himself with a flood of light. As man-power is usually rated as about one eighth horse-power, which is equal to 93.3 watts, his efficiency, when 'fully loaded,' considering only the internal losses, would therefore be about 95 per cent., which is remarkably high, especially when we consider that he is supposed to have been designed many thousand years ago, and to have been degenerating ever since. But this does not take into account that both heart and lungs will work much harder when he is performing external work; the good result is, therefore, only apparent and not real. Nevertheless, some men are most efficient when doing treadmill work. As we do not know the foot-pound equivalent to the food which he eats, nor the amount, it is not possible to carry these useless figures any further. It is of interest, however, to note in this connection, that Professor Thurston considers man a very efficient machine, by which, we suppose, he means as a converter of the energy of food into mechanical power."

## MORE ABOUT ARGON AND HELIUM.

THESE two interesting gases, one of which we have been breathing all our lives without knowing it, while the other was discovered by spectroscopists in the sun before any one suspected its existence on our earth, have naturally been the subjects of careful and scrutinizing experiment during the last few months. Some of the newer facts and speculations regarding them are thus recapitulated in *The Lancet*, July 6:

"New discoveries, however astonishing, soon get left behind by the advancing army of science, like milestones on the road of progress. Scarcely have we overtaken argon and helium when Prof. W. Ramsay is promising us not one but two new elements belonging to the same series. According to his paper, read before the Chemical Society on June 20, there is no doubt that argon and helium contain as a common ingredient a gas not hitherto identified, with a probable atomic weight of about 10 referred to hydrogen as unity; for two lines in the spectra of the newly discovered elements are absolutely identical. From the anomalous position of argon in the periodic scale, Professor Ramsay regards the presence of another element with argon, having an atomic weight of a little more than 80, as almost certain, and indeed, this would account for many discrepancies. . . . To clear up a possible misconception we may state that argon has never been obtained from any other source than the air, and that helium has been extracted from various rare minerals by the action of acids. It is impossible for helium to exist in our atmosphere, as the gravitational force of the earth is not able to keep these

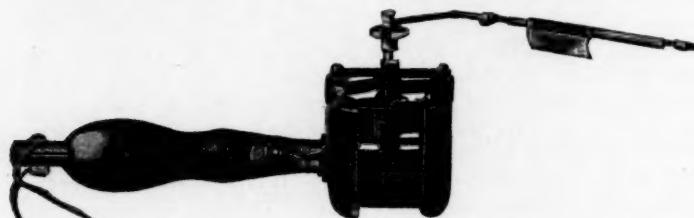


FIG. 2.—Apparatus in position at the top of a double step-ladder EE, to allow of taking picture from above downward. O, objective of the camera; A, P, board support having a hole for the passage of the objective.

light atoms, which are thrown off into space by the centrifugal force of the earth's rotation. All the uncombined helium of our planetary system is probably concentrated in the sun, unless that enormous planet Jupiter has managed to retain some. It is interesting to note that helium is by far the most insoluble gas known, for water dissolves only about half as much helium as hydrogen or nitrogen. This will afford a convenient means of separating helium from other gases, and as it seems to be contained in many rare minerals of the uranium and thorium type we may hope that before long larger quantities will be available for the purposes of experiment. Besides the isolation of the two hypothetical gases we have spoken of, Professor Ramsay looks forward to investigating the actual condition in which helium exists in minerals, for he has found that these substances will not reabsorb helium when once it has been extracted from them. The last meeting of the British Association was marked by the discovery of argon, and it is reasonable to hope that the forthcoming session may witness farther additions to our knowledge of these remarkable gases."

#### TREATMENT OF THE EAR-DRUM BY MASSAGE.

THE benefits of the massage treatment are now almost universally recognized, but it is not clearly apparent how this treatment can be applied directly to a diseased ear-drum. Yet this has been possible for several years. The first instrument devised for the purpose was a crude one invented in 1844, in which the necessary vibration was obtained by hand. Since then small electric motors have been applied to do the work, with noteworthy results, especially in the recent invention of Dr. John C. Lester, described by him in *The New York Medical Journal*,



MOTOR WITH PRESSURE-SOUND FOR MASSAGE OF THE EAR-DRUM.

June 8. As the illustration shows, the bulk of the instrument consists of the driving motor with its handle, which is grasped by the operator. The instrument proper is the slender tube at the right, called a "pressure-sound," "which is introduced into the patient's ear till it rests on the bone called the *mallus*. The motor is started by pressing a button, and the pressure sound is then vibrated to and fro with great rapidity, communicating its motion through a chain of little bones to the internal ear. We quote the following from Dr. Lester's article:

"When contact is made with the pressure button before referred to, vibrations ranging from five hundred to fifteen hundred or more a minute, judging from the note obtained from the revolutions of the armature, are produced. The extent or length of the vibrations is thoroughly controlled, . . . the range being from zero to half an inch.

"In the cases so far treated the best results have been obtained by a minimum length or extent of vibrations and a maximum number of vibrations. It is seldom that the binding screw has been further removed from the center of the eccentric throw than a sixteenth of an inch, and when this minimum length of stroke has been adhered to, in no case has the patient experienced pain.

"In a few instances, where a slight discomfort has been noticed, examination has shown this to be due to undue pressure on the speculum. Eczematous and excoriated canals, of course, must be cured before beginning the massage of the drum membrane.

"The duration of treatment varies, the average being from three to ten seconds at each sitting, and should be repeated from two to three times a week."

#### THE UNSEEN UNIVERSE.

THE place once occupied by Richard A. Proctor as a popular expositor of neglected or forgotten facts in astronomy is now filled by Sir Robert S. Ball, who has positive genius in placing before the public striking points that are unrecognized until one's attention is called to them. In *The Monist* (July), he tells us that the stars we see at night are a very small proportion indeed of the bodies that move through the celestial spaces, most of these being dark and hence invisible to us. Says Sir Robert:

"It is my object in this article to show that the present state of science forces us to believe that there is around us an invisible universe, which far more widely exceeds even that extended universe which we can see, than does our visible universe exceed that of a being whose celestial knowledge was limited to the recognition of the existence of a sun and a moon. This is indeed one of the most striking conceptions which science has to offer to our contemplation. There are different ways in which it can be presented to us, and I shall try to develop it with such detail as its importance deserves."

Sir Robert imagines an Australian traveler, who, skirting the coast of England by night, insists on forming his ideas of that country solely from the distant lights he can see on shore, and sails away totally ignorant of "everything that land contained, its hills and valleys, its rivers and lakes, its great cities and noble edifices, its wonderful commerce, and its teeming myriads of inhabitants." This, he says, is our own condition with reference to the universe around us. He continues:

"For every lighthouse which may be counted around the coasts of Great Britain, there are within the circuit of these coasts thousands of fields, thousands of beautiful trees, there are many lakes and rivers, there are villages, towns, cities, and great numbers of population. So, too, for every one of the visible stars which can be counted in the skies, there must be hundreds or thousands, indeed, there are doubtless millions of other objects, utterly beyond our ken. Of the existence of these unseen objects, and of their nature and properties, we can only occasionally become aware, in a most indirect, indeed I might say in a most casual manner. Now, indeed, the sublimity of the conception of the unseen universe becomes adequately unfolded. Reflect on the number of luminous stars which the heavens contain, think of the thousands of stars which are visible to the unaided eye, think of the tens of thousands of stars which are visible in small telescopes, think of the hundreds of thousands of stars which are visible in a moderate telescope, and of the abounding millions of stars which are disclosed by our mightiest instruments, or which are represented on our most sensitive photographic plate. Then remember that each one of these stars is, as it were, a luminous beacon, and that the invisible objects must be incredibly more numerous than the beacons themselves."

Farther on in the article, Sir Robert gives his reasons for this conclusion, as follows:

"A star is a mass of matter heated to such an extent that its effulgence is perceived far and wide. It must, however, be borne in mind, that for a portion of matter to be heated so highly is always a more or less exceptional phenomenon . . . The high temperature may last, no doubt, as the high temperature of the sun has lasted, for millions of years. It can not, however, be perpetual, and when at last that portion of matter sinks again to the temperature of space, there it may remain to all eternity unless in so far as by the chapter of accidents it may be again kindled into temporary luminosity. It thus appears that the normal and ordinary state of the matter in the universe is to be cold, non-luminous, and therefore utterly invisible to us. Those portions of matter which are at any moment luminous must certainly be very greatly inferior in numbers to those which are at the same time in the normal condition. Every line of reasoning demonstrates that the material universe, so far as it is visible, can only be an almost inconceivably small fragment of that unseen universe, which, from not possessing the necessary quality of luminosity, is effectually shrouded from our view.

"The conclusion to which we are thus led is, indeed, a remark-

able one. Think first of the visible stars in their units, in their constellations, and in their myriads, so vast that the imagination of man fails to realize their number. But a much mightier effort would, however, be necessary if we would seek to form a truly comprehensive estimate of the contents of the universe. We are to reflect that all objects which we can see constitute in all probability not one thousandth, perhaps not one millionth, part of the material heavens. We are to reflect that each one of those suns which we find glowing in the depths of space, is only one out of an untold number of other bodies, many of which are quite as large and many of which are very much larger."

**Premature Burial.**—"Whatever may have happened," says *The Lancet*, referring to some recent sensational newspaper articles, "modern stories of premature burial in England belong to the domain of the novelist rather than of the scientist. The writer of the letter above alluded to says that medical journals rarely take cognizance of reported cases, with a view probably of maintaining the infallibility of medical death certificates, and preserving professional reputations. In this view we can assure him he is absolutely mistaken, and if we do not often take notice of these alleged occurrences it is either because the circumstances under which the story is told are not such as to entitle it to belief, or because no particulars are given enabling us to inquire into the facts for ourselves. We are, however, always open to conviction, and if the correspondent will furnish us with the name of the doctor who certified the death that he mentions as having occurred in his own family, we will do our best to ascertain the truth, for if these cases of premature interment really do occur even occasionally in this country, then the sooner we revise our beliefs as to the signs of death the better. But until we have had the opportunity of investigating one of these cases we shall continue to maintain our attitude of disbelief. The writer incidentally mentions that decomposition is the only reliable sign of death, but if coldness and *rigor mortis* do not satisfy him, we are surprised that he should accept anything short of actual disintegration of the body as convincing proof of death. Of course the one crucial early sign of death is the entire and continuous cessation of the heart's action; all other signs are of quite minor importance in comparison with this, for no matter what they may tell us, so long as any trace of movement of the heart can be made out the subject is still living; and, on the other hand, in the words of the leading authority on forensic medicine, it is impossible to admit that the heart can remain for even half an hour in a state of absolute inaction in a human being, and then spontaneously recover its activity."

**Putting up Telephones on a Gallop.**—We quote from *The Scientific American* (July 20) the following account of the installation of a military telephone line between Berlin and Potsdam by Prussian Uhlans: "Two sets of one officer and two non-commissioned officers proceeded in the early morning respectively from Berlin and Potsdam. Each set was equipped with a complete telephone apparatus which one of the men carried in a leather case on his chest, besides the requisite quantity of thin wire. The end of the wire was connected with the respective town's telephone station, and the wire was, by means of a fork fixed at the end of the lance, thrown over the tops of the trees along the road. As each kilometer of wire was thus suspended a halt was made, and it was ascertained whether there was connection with the station. A new kilometer of wire was then connected with the former, and on went the men. The two sets met at Teltow. The wires, having been respectively tested with their respective stations, were connected, and telephonic connection between Berlin and Potsdam was established. The distance is about twenty miles, and the whole thing was done in about four hours."

**The Depopulation of Northern Regions.**—"The last census of Russia," says Dr. D. G. Brinton (in *Science*, July 19,) "showed that its northern province, Archangelsk, had lost over ten thousand of its already sparse population within a decade, not from any general or violent cause, but from the independent migration of families to more genial climates toward the South. Mr. H. C. Bryant and other Arctic travelers assure me that there is no doubt about the advancing extinction of the natives of the extreme

North of America and Greenland. Dr. A. Jacoby, in the *Archiv für Anthropologie* for November last, draws a painful picture of the degeneration and disappearance of the Samoyeds and other boreal tribes of Siberia. Nearly everywhere the arctic and sub-arctic zones have fewer inhabitants than a half century ago. The general causes are obvious. One is the destruction of the native tribes by the introduction of new modes of life, new diseases, alcohol and idleness; another is the removal of all who can go to climates of less severity. The arctic regions, like mountains, were not originally chosen by preference as home, but were the refuges of conquered and dispersed bands. Now that the pressure is removed such inhospitable climes will certainly be occupied less and less. The center of gravity of the population of the earth tends more and more to fix itself between the isotherms of 40° and 60°; we might even say 45° and 55°. Neither tropic nor sub-arctic countries offer the prizes which the masses of the human race now long for."

**The Power of Lightning.**—Professor Hoppe reports, in the *Archiv für Post und Telegraphie*, a new example of the mechanical power of a lightning discharge. In a storm that raged at Klausthal in the Harz Mountains, a bolt, entering a house, struck a wooden post on whose top two metallic nails  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter were melted. No forge could have effected this; to bring it about, an electric current of 200 amperes intensity and 20,000 volts tension must have passed through the nails. Supposing that the action of the lightning lasted a second, the dynamic power thus developed was equal to 5,000 horse-power, but if, as is much more probable, the discharge lasted only a tenth of a second, we get a rate of work that does not fall short of 50,000 horse-power.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**A Chimney Built of Furnace Slag.**—"We have long had slag paint and pavement," says *The Scientific American*, June 8, "but the latest is a slag brick chimney. According to *L'Industrie* this plan was adopted by the Courrieres and Ortricourt companies, and their example is followed by the works of Arble and Douai. The latter establishment planned a chimney 164 feet high and to weigh but 379 gross tons, about half the weight of a brick chimney of the same dimensions. A special cement was to be used which would bind together the blocks composing the chimney so firmly as to require no chain or iron band for strengthening. This is an interesting application of a cheap industrial by-product, which, should the experiments prove a success, will be appreciated by metallurgists."

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

**NEW USE OF GLASS IN BUILDING.**—"Another illustration," says *The Railway Review*, July 6, "of the wonderful variety of uses to which glass may be put is furnished in the report of an invention said to have been recently brought out in Boston. By this process glass is made to represent a highly polished wood when viewed from the exterior and when looked at from the interior of the house gives a semi-transparent and very handsome effect. In the veneering process the glass, which may be either plain or ground, is clouded with a liquid dye which is applied with a sponge in such a way as to represent the grain of the wood which it is desired to imitate. After shading has been softened, the grain is made clear and fast by an application of photographer's varnish. The glass is then heated slightly to prevent the shadings from merging, and the various shades of dye required are applied with a syringe. A final coat of photographer's varnish is then added which increases the brilliancy and protects the dyes."

"IT is reported," says *The Electrical World*, "that an electric car will commence running in Rome in the month of September next between Porta Salaria and the Pincian route. The Government has given strict orders regarding the maximum rate of speed, which is not to exceed 8.6 miles an hour in the beginning. Should no accident occur, however, it is said that this will not be insisted upon after a fair trial has been given the system."

"A VIBRATING helmet for the cure of nervous headaches has been devised by a French physician," says *Popular Science News*. "It is constructed of strips of steel, put in vibration by a small electro-motor which makes 600 turns a minute. The sensation, which is described as not unpleasant, produces drowsiness; the patient falls asleep under its influence, and awakes to find that the pain has ceased."

ACCORDING to Prof. C. V. Riley, insects undoubtedly possess the senses of sight, touch, taste, smell, and hearing, but touch is perhaps the only sense that can be strictly compared with our own. There is also evidence that insects possess other sense organs with which we have none to compare.

BAGGAGE is moved in the Victoria Station, at Manchester, in basket trucks running along a light electric railroad suspended from the roof. The trucks are lowered by chains to the platform.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WORSHIP OF THE DEVIL IN PARIS.

THO America is reproached with having a sect to every square mile of territory, we hear little of devil-worshipers here, except in a figurative sense. In up-to-date Paris, however, there is more than one denomination of them, as has already been mentioned in these columns. A curious class of church robberies is attributed to their influence by J. K. Huysmans in an article in *Le Figaro*, Paris (June 15), in which he discusses the whole subject of magic and demoniacal possession from a somewhat medieval point of view. He displays very considerable antagonism to secret societies, and enrolls in the diabolic ranks the whole Masonic fraternity throughout the world. The article is interesting from more than one point of view. Says M. Huysmans:

"Let us confess, at the outset, that the demoniacal question is now one of the most confused and obscure possible, and this may be easily understood.

"Satanism profits by the real difficulty that we have in exhibiting it clearly to the public. And, in fact, if demoniac possession and the practise of sorcery have been considered for many centuries as crimes . . . it is no longer so to-day.

"Magic is no longer a crime, and sacrilege has been cut out of the codes; the magistrates take cognizance of them no longer, and consequently the publicity of the assizes and of the press is no longer given them.

"There exists, nevertheless, facts that can not be hidden and that lead by irresistible deductions to the conclusion that we can not deny the reality of Satanism.

"I take the best known of all: on Tuesday of Easter week, last year, at Notre Dame in Paris, an old woman . . . took advantage of a moment when the guards were absent, when the cathedral was almost empty, to run to the tabernacle and carry away two of the sacred vessels containing each fifty consecrated wafers . . .

"It is evident that this woman committed the theft to get possession of the wafers, for the vessels have not nowadays, in most cities, sufficient value to tempt a thief. . . .

"I have always remarked that the thief who robs churches for the sacred vessels, empties out the contents on the altar or on the floor. . . .

"Now no wafer was left behind at Notre Dame, neither on the altar nor in its vicinity; all was carried off.

"And this deed at Notre Dame is not an isolated fact. I have for a long time collected accounts of similar crimes committed in French churches. . . .

"The question now presents itself, Why do these people steal the sacred vessels? No answer is possible unless we admit that the wafers are carried off to be employed in works of black magic.

"What, for instance, would a free-thinker do with them? They are without value for him; he could buy for 25 centimes [5 cents] the whole amount stolen from Notre Dame. It must be, then, that those who took them away believe that these wafers are not disks of bread but the very flesh of Christ.

"No, as this flesh can not in these conditions be utilized except for acts of execration, for philters and infernal ceremonies, we are led perforce, by the sole fact that they were stolen, to conclude that Satanism really exists.

"Another question also presents itself. Are there isolated persons or demoniac associations who command these deeds or profit by them? Have we to do with the Luciferians or the Satanists? The presumptions are in favor of the first of these sects. I will explain:

"Every one knows that the domain of the Evil One on this earth is divided into two camps:

"The one is that of Palladists, of the higher Free-Masonry, of the Luciferians, which is spread over the Old and New Worlds, which has an antipope, a curia, a college of cardinals; which is, in some sort, a parody of the court of the Vatican.

"General Pike [the late Gen. Albert Pike of Washington, a noted Free-Mason] was during some years the vicar of the infernal one, the pontiff installed in the Satanic Rome, at Charleston.

He is dead; now Adriano Lemmi, a man condemned in France for theft, is the Black Pope. He does not live in America like his predecessor, but in Rome itself. . . .

"The other camp is composed of scattered societies or isolated persons. There seems to be no connection between the army of Luciferians and the isolated camps of Satanism.

"Besides, their ideas differ. For the Palladists, Lucifer is the equal of Jehovah; he is the god of light, the principle of good, while Jehovah is the god of darkness, the principle of evil; he is, in a word, Satan. Hence it is an insult to them to call Lucifer by this name.

"This is, then, Christianity reversed, Catholicism turned about, and this religion has its fervent devotees. . . .

"The Satanists on the contrary, have the same belief as we; they know perfectly well that Lucifer, that Satan, is the proscribed Archangel, and it is because they know this that they make compacts with him and adore him. . . .

"It seems that the thefts were made by the Luciferians, who have adopted the emblem of a pierced Eucharist and a reversed chalice; but this is of course only a hypothesis. . . . In any case, what is no hypothesis, but a certainty, is that these thefts of the Divine Body have taken place in churches; this is the trail that we must follow if we wish to find true sacrilege, and real partisans of the devil, to examine the abominations that they practise, and to know whence they hold the more or less occult power that they have at their disposal."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## CHURCH PAPERS AND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

THE denominational press has almost nothing but good to say of the recent convention in Boston of the Christian Endeavor societies. Christian and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, evangelical and unevangelical, the spirit that animated the convention and the general plan of organization are touched upon by the church editors in a kindly and helpful way. We add to the comments of the secular press given last week a summary of the comments made by the church papers:

*The Watchman* (Baptist), thinks that the convention "will give New England an adequate estimate of the purpose and motive of the Christian life of the new generation, and it will dispel many gloomy forecasts as to the hold which a vital Christianity has upon the controlling forces of the future." *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) says: "We have here a mighty moral force. Not only can the Church look to them with hope for the future of religion, but every well-wisher for the good of society will recognize them as able helpers. In all questions which bear on the public weal they will be found opposed to public corruption and in favor of honest government." *The Lutheran Observer* sees in this convocation a rebuke to "unblushing blatant infidels who would have the godless to believe that the Church has lost its power, and that Christianity is dying out in the world." *The Jewish Messenger* speaks of the Christian Endeavor organization as "a great improvement on the camp gatherings of the last generation," and expresses the wish that the young people of its own creed might be led to form "a like comprehensive union of religion and good works." *The North and West* (Presbyterian) is reminded by the pilgrimage to Boston "of the Middle Ages when great armies of young people set out on a trip to the Holy Land." It speaks of the Endeavor movement as the natural and inevitable outgrowth of the Sabbath-school. The school is for teaching, the Endeavor Society is for practise in, the principles of Christianity. *The Christian Work* sees in the Christian Endeavor movement the strongest force now working toward the much-talked-of Church unity, and it deprecates the tendency manifested in various denominational quarters to draw away from the Endeavor Society and form separate denominational organizations. *The Irish World* (Roman Catholic) devotes a column to the convention under the title "A Marred Celebration." It speaks in a kindly way of the Christian Endeavorers, says they are doing a good work, and that the intemperate attack upon them some time ago by a Catholic priest in the West (Editor Phelan of *The St. Louis Watchman*) did not represent Catholic sentiment. *The World* expresses the opinion, however, that a great mistake was

made in singing "God Save the Queen" at the Bunker Hill meeting of the Christian Endeavorers. *The World* also objects to the hymn "America" on the ground that it "is not animated by sufficiently broad national spirit." It thinks "The Star Spangled Banner" a more appropriate song for patriotic occasions. *The New York Observer* (Evang.) refers to the Christian Endeavor movement as the "most practical exposition of true Christian unity that we have in our day," and specially commends the efforts which are being made through this agency to "sweeten the waters of our political streams." *The Independent* speaks of the Christian Endeavor Societies, the Epworth Leagues, and other organizations of young people as agencies deserving of the heartiest encouragement.

#### BISHOP POTTER IN THE TENEMENTS.

THE daily press has seen fit to make much of the fact that Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, has decided to forego his usual summer vacation this year and take up his residence instead, during the months of July and August, in the Cathedral mission-house on Stanton Street in one of the poorest and most densely populated sections of the city. The Bishop relieves the deacon in charge of this mission for the time being and takes upon himself the regular duty of preaching and ministering to the poor who throng this quarter. To those familiar with Bishop Potter's views and methods of work, this action on his part is not at all surprising, for among these he is known as a man of practical and liberal ideas and the most intense sympathy with all forms of Christian work designed to reach and help the lower classes. In an editorial note on the subject, *The Evangelist* says:

"The current notions of mission work are much astray. Any true minister of Jesus who can find access to the haunts and homes of the needy is glad to go to them with the gospel of healing love and helping mercy. It is a rare gift to be able to minister with success to the populations of the East Side, a gift which the culture requisite to fill the post of Bishop of New York might supplement indeed, but not supplant."

*The New York Observer* expresses the wish that the Bishop's example might be contagious among the clergy of all denominations. *The Independent* dwells upon the subject at length as an illustration of a new and more effective method of bringing the Gospel within the reach of the churchless masses. It says that Bishop Potter's action will be a source of inspiration and encouragement to the humbler workers in the tenement regions. The Bishop also, it says, will be better equipped for his work. *The Independent* concludes as follows:

"It would be a good thing for all concerned if the pastors of the great churches in our cities could all do what Bishop Potter is doing. It would necessitate some changes in organization, especially in the non-Episcopal churches, would require some sacrifice on the part of congregations as well as pastors; but the results would be manifest in many ways."

#### PROBLEMS FOR THE METHODISTS.

THREE distinct and important questions relating to the government and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church are now before the membership of that denomination for consideration. One question relates to the number of bishops which the Church should have in order to give the episcopal office its highest efficiency, another refers to the length of the pastoral term, and the third to the election of women to the General Conference. As to an increase in the number of bishops, the prevailing sentiment in the Methodist press seems to be averse to it. But it is admitted to be an open question, with some strong arguments on both sides. An interesting discussion on this point has been in progress for some time in the columns of *Zion's*

*Herald*, the New England representative of Methodism. *The Herald* itself does not favor an increase. Its views on the subject are briefly expressed in the following paragraph:

"The Church does not want its highest office cheapened in fact or in the public estimate. In spite of all intentions to the contrary, and of all carefulness in the selection of men, the office will depreciate if bishops become numerous. The clamor sometimes heard for seeing more of the bishops proves that they are revered as men in high places ought to be, and this feeling on the part of the people is creditable to them; but it is a feeling which can not become controlling in the question pending except at too great cost in many ways. If enough be elected to gratify the widespread curiosity, not only will the collection of funds for episcopal support become a burden, but the office will be cheapened, its unity of administration imperiled, its dignity diminished, and its general usefulness impaired."

As to the pastoral term, the questions are, what advantages have been gained by lengthening the term from three to five years, and is a still longer term desirable? Some light is thrown upon this question by an article in *The Central Christian Advocate*, showing the results of the change from three years to five in the Illinois Conference. For this purpose a comparison is drawn between the appointments made during the seven years since the five-year rule was adopted with those of the seven years preceding. Under the new rule during the seven years fifty-one men were returned a fourth year, and seventeen men were returned for the fifth year. The figures show that the new rule has lengthened the average pastoral term only twenty-six days. The writer of the article comes to the conclusion that—

"In the Illinois Conference the operation of the new rule has neither satisfied the expectations of its most enthusiastic supporters, nor justified the gloomy prophecies of the conservatives. It has, however, in many cases proved a blessing to the Church, given a new measure of stability to the ministry, and fairly opened the way for the removal of the 'time limit.'"

*The Central Advocate*, commenting on the article, speaks of the fact that in the Des Moines, Iowa, and Kansas Conferences the situation is about the same as in the Illinois, few men being upon their fifth year of service and only a few more upon their fourth, and adds pertinently:

"We do not see any ground for the belief that in any of these cases the matter would have been changed if there had been no limit at all fixed by the law of the Church for the term of the pastoral service. It seems to us an absurdity to consider the five-year limit, or any other limit, the essential feature of the itinerant system. Were there no limit whatever, and were pastors appointed to their places a year at a time, the circumstances in each individual case and the providential tokens being taken into consideration, year by year, by the appointing powers, we know of no element which would change the situation in the cases which have been set before us."

**Religious Subjects in the French Salon.**—*The Evangelist* says: "Nowhere is this reaction from materialism, which has been so marked in France within the last fifteen years, more evident than in the pictures on exhibition in the present Salon. Twelve years ago, or ten, a religious subject was almost unknown; now the majority of them are from the Old or the New Testament. Christ in the Garden, Christ on the Cross, Christ visiting the Spirits in Prison, the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, the Prodigal Son, Christ and the Little Children—such are the subjects of the largest or most important canvases, while the Apocrypha and the Lives of the Saints have come into unwonted prominence. One of the finest pictures on the walls is said to be Ernest Laurent's St. Francis of Assisi, who has of late been brought home anew to the affections of the French people by Paul Sabatier's remarkable Life of that most lovely saint of the Middle Ages. Artists and novelists, students and writers, are alike shaking off the death-clothes of realism, not to return to an artificial romanticism, but to aspire to a true spiritual interpretation of life."

## RELIGION AND WOMAN'S DEGRADATION.

ADY COOK, *née* Tennessee Claflin, accuses the theologians of having caused the degradation of woman from the high position she once occupied. Writing in the *Sian Free Press*, she says:

"Why is woman's elevation so slow? why does she continue to be the inferior and slave of man rather than his equal, thus involving society in calamity upon calamity? There must have been a time, however remote, when the sexes were equal, and when the male performed many of the functions which now devolve upon the female. But during her frequent periods of gestation she may have become physically unfit to cope with the male, and this, in a time when sexual intercourse was promiscuous, must have materially assisted in reducing her to slavery. Thus as soon as property was recognized, woman became the booty and chattel of man, as in the song of Deborah and Barak: 'Have they not sped? Have they not divided the spoil, to every man a damsel or two?' Next the theologians stepped forth and gave a religious sanction to public custom. Thus we read in Genesis: 'And the Lord God said: It is not good that man should be alone, I will make him a helpmate.' This accords with the Mohammedan idea that woman exists solely for the comfort and gratification of man on earth, as the houris do in heaven. After the Fall we read: 'Unto the woman he said: I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception. In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children, and thy desire shall be thy husband, and he shall rule over thee.' Christianity, through St. Paul's teaching, also gave its sanction to the existing ideas. Speaking of public worship he says: 'For a man indeed ought not to cover his head, for as much as he is the image and glory of God; but the woman is the glory of man. For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man; neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man.' Who can calculate the injury done to woman by this authoritative assertion of inferiority; and that, too, among a people like the gay inhabitants of Corinth, where she enjoyed the highest freedom then known?"

## MISSIONARIES AS PHYSICIANS.

THE medical side of Christian missions does not, perhaps, receive adequate recognition; at least the well-known scientific journal, *The Hospital*, thinks it does not, and dwells interestingly upon the close connection between the ministry to the diseased body and to the darkened soul. We quote from its remarks (June 29) as follows:

"Altho medical missions may be said to date from the sending forth of the Seventy, with the threefold injunction to carry no purse, to heal the sick, and to preach the Gospel, no real union was ever planned till quite recent years between the kindred professions which aim at healing the body and the soul, nor any attempt to unite in the same person the qualifications of the surgeon and the divine.

"An interesting account of the rise of this remarkable movement is given in the *Memoirs*, recently published, of W. Burns Thompson. . . . Dr. Thompson describes himself as converted to the cause in the course of an unsuccessful attempt to visit in one of the worst parts of Edinburgh, by the discovery of the magical effects of a pennyworth of castor oil in winning him the friendship of an Irish virago. This set him upon considering the close connection in the Gospels between healing and teaching, and resulted in the establishment at the famous No. 39, Cowgate, of a training college, in connection with the society's dispensary, for the assistance of students preparing for medical missionary work.

"From the very first the Edinburgh Society kept firmly in view the principle that their students should be first-rate doctors. Many have been the leading students of their day and passed with high honors. All have been thoroughly qualified practitioners. It has been fully recognized, to give the words of Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, 'that there was no use whatever in a man going out to the mission fields merely armed with a box of drugs and some trifling knowledge. Now and then he might make a hit, but that would rarely last.' And side by side with the scientific spirit, true missionary zeal has always been held a *sine qua*

*non.* 'The ideal medical missionary must be preeminent for piety and professional skill.' The right adjustment of the proportions in this delicate alliance, so that neither the preacher nor the scientist element may unduly prevail, presents certain difficulties, more obvious perhaps on paper and in theory than in actual practise. The medical missionary is essentially a pioneer. He is enabled by his professional skill to penetrate to regions where the banner of the Gospel, unsupported by gifts of healing, would prove the signal for massacre. The medical station, always intimately associated with the highest Christian endeavor, becomes primarily a center for the diffusion of medical training—hospitals and dispensaries are founded, native doctors and nurses are trained and sent forth in the faith of Christ, while mission churches and schools, supported by native effort, testify to the reality of the new religious convictions."

These facts, as the writer goes on to show, are well illustrated by the history of missions in Madagascar, where the dispensary work of Dr. Davidson, begun in 1862, secured the good-will of the Queen and led ultimately to widespread success. The article goes on to say:

"Difficult as it might seem to unite in one person qualifications so diverse, over two hundred medical men, with British degrees or diplomas, are now holding missionary appointments among the heathen, Mohammedan, or Jewish races. Regarded in comparison with the boundless field of missionary enterprise, doubtless the number seems small indeed, and much sympathy must be felt for the efforts in progress on the other side of the Atlantic, under Dr. Dowkonnt, to found a fully equipped medical missionary college, by means of which the number of workers may be largely augmented. An appeal for funds for this purpose in the form of a pamphlet, bearing the title 'Murdered Millions,' has been widely circulated in this country. It is, unhappily, disfigured by the gross error, only too common in charitable appeals, of detailing horrors for the purpose of rousing a sensation, a line of action which, did the offenders but know it, more often than not results in landing the unpleasing publication in the fire. Apart from this error of taste, it is not clear that work which depends, as has been said, on exceptional combination and adjustment of qualities, will admit of any very sudden extension through the medium of money endowments, liable to attract unsuitable persons by the prospect of free training. This work, of all others, must be built on the basis of a true vocation, must be tested by many years of the painful days of small things, through good report and evil report, finally must be supported by an ever-widening measure of public sympathy, of the sort which judges calmly and gives liberally out of a full conviction, even when difficulties arise and failure threatens, and when the momentary fervor of disgust stirred by the perusal of atrocities has long faded into oblivion."

## ZOLA ON POPE LEO'S HOPES AND AMBITIONS.

EMILE ZOLA is at work on his new book, "Rome," the second of the series on the three cities, Lourdes, Rome, and Paris. Ever since the publication of "Lourdes" the French novelist has been at work on the new volume, and every now and then news of his progress has leaked out from the closely guarded chateau at Medan. The author's visit to the Eternal City, his audience with the King, the closing of the gates of the Vatican at his approach, all these sensational details found their way into the newspapers and have served to advertise the forthcoming work most successfully.

A journalist recently called on Zola at Medan and succeeded in gaining access to the novelist's workshop. He writes him up in the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna. The new book, he ascertained, proceeds but slowly and will not be completed for at least ten months. *Le Journal*, however, will commence to publish it in instalments next winter.

The young priest Pierre Froment, who appears in "Lourdes," is also the central figure of the new book. On Pierre's return to Paris after his pilgrimage at Lourdes he is summoned to the

Vatican. The author describes his sojourn of several months in Rome, where he was witness to a love affair which is dwelt upon at length in the book. Zola's main object in writing "Rome," however, is not to follow Pierre's career, but to exploit his ideas of Pope Leo. The journalist reports him as expressing his views of the Pope, his character and his aspirations, as follows:

"Oh, I studied the Pope," he said to me. "I followed him from the start to his present greatness, during his education in Rome, his brief activity as Nuncio in Brussels, and his work as Bishop in Perugia. But his true nature was not revealed until the day when he put the tiara on his head as Leo XIII. There are two beings in the present Pope: the inflexible defender of Dogma, and the smooth politician, ever urging the policy of conciliation. As a churchman, he ignores modern philosophy and believes in the enlightenment of the Middle Ages; but as a European factor, he is one of the most astute diplomats living. He seeks to be on good terms with every State and every Prince. He reconciles the Holy See with Germany, he tries to conciliate Russia, to gain England's friendship, he enters into relations with the Far East. He is on good terms with France and acknowledges the Republic. Thus he is the living, great defender of the Vatican's politics. The explanation, the development, of the politics of the Vatican is the main substance of my book. This policy is—the striving for the Empire of the World. Rome the head of the world, the ruler of Rome the Caesar of the earth—that is the dream at the realization of which they are at work. That is the dream felt by everybody who treads on Roman soil. The idea of an Empire of the World thrives here because of the magic power of history. Emperor and soldier, republican and conqueror, priest and layman, have extracted this idea from the place and given themselves up to it body and soul. And the Pope is willing and will realize it. He looks ahead to the time when he will be ruler and protector of a European unity of States. The United States of Europe and His Holiness their protector, is not that a proud ambition? True, the first step would be an Italian republic which would acknowledge the sovereignty of the Vatican. Who knows whether it will be long ere the world shall see this come to pass?"

"Zola paused for a little while. It seemed to me as tho he were finishing the course of his ideas in his mind, as tho he could see with the rapidity of a flash of lightning the picture of the future, his prophecy fulfilled.

"'You see,' he continued, 'that is an everlasting war between the three powers: Pope, Emperor, and the People.' And, with a French gesture, he illustrated his words on three fingers of his outstretched hand. 'If the Emperor falls, what is left? The two powers that can not do without each other, for where there is a ruler there must be somebody who is ruled. The Vatican sympathizes with the French Republic because it felled the Caesar, because it advanced a step in the direction the Pope wishes for the development of Europe. Queer as it may sound, the most monachically minded of all monarchs, the King of Kings, furthers the formation of republics, regards their rise with approval.

"'And you see,' he began again, after having meditated for a short while, 'in this also you can observe the strange double nature of Leo XIII. One hand he stretches out for the crown of the world, while with the other he gives his blessing to democracy. When he was Bishop of Perugia he wrote a mandate which was slightly socialistic in tone. Hardly, however, had he mounted the papal chair than he poured out his anger against all the revolutionary movements through which Italy was passing at that time. But quickly he changed his tactics again, recognizing what a terrible weapon socialism might become when in the hands of the enemies of Catholicism. He refrains from interfering with the Irish quarrels, he withdraws the excommunication he had put on the Knights of Labor in America, he no longer has the books of Catholic Socialists put on the Index. In several encyclicals he shows his sympathy for democratic tendencies, and in the *Encyklika rerum novarum* he speaks of the situation of the laborers, states their misery, their long hours of labor, the poor wages. He speaks of the greed of capital and recommends peaceful union and advancement. And he shows salvation by God and His assistance. Thus he draws the ties that are to unite the papal chair and the people closer and closer; thus he prepares the ground for the empire of the spirit in which he shall rule.

"'For the Pope believes that spiritual power is stronger than

worldly power, and that only by means of the latter can he reach the former. Once the spirit has bowed before him, the body will finally yield also. Once the people have become used to see in him the spiritual judge standing above all parties, whose decision will end all questions, the old-time glory of Rome will soon flood its immortal halls again, will soon again decide the fate of the world at the hands of the Imperator. That is the glorious future of Rome, that is the dazzling goal whose light shines on the horizon. Rome contains three great institutions—Palatine, Vatican, and Quirinal. In them I shall symbolize the ideas of my book, in them I will symbolize Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and Modern Rome; with their help I shall show how the thought of the Empire of the World was conceived and whose child it is. That's what I mean to tell in my book.'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**A Religious Smoke-Talk.**—The experiment of making tobacco an ally of religion is being tried in London, and the originators of the scheme are confident of success. The London correspondent of *The Sun*, New York, gives the following account of the new institution: "The invitation to partake of a free smoke at Christ Church chapel in the East End on last Sunday was responded to by more than two hundred men, who are the poorest of the poor. A few came smoking. Others carried a pipe in their mouths with the bowl inverted to denote emptiness. The gentleman who was to conduct the service, and who himself blew a cloud from a brier-root, commenced to distribute the tobacco. It was done economically, but each recipient received enough to fill two pipes. By the time all were served and plentiful wreaths of smoke were curling roofward, several ladies who were there to assist in the service took seats on the platform, and the religious part of the proceedings began.

"First there was prayerful exhortation, and the apparently it was attentively listened to, it was curious to see the pipe-bowls and tobacco-smoke half-screened by one hand while the eyes were reverently covered by the other.

"Then there was a hymn, in which the female portion of the congregation joined, but not many of the men, it being difficult to smoke and sing at the same time. They were as quiet and orderly as could be desired. After that came what they evidently enjoyed more than all else—a hymn sung with much sweetness by a lady. Probably they would not have ventured to applaud it, but as the chairman, who still puffed his brier, clapped his hands they all followed with great vigor, their faces testifying how much they were in earnest.

"A chapter was read from the Bible and the chairman took up the theme. It was the miracle of the six barley loaves and two fishes. He delivered a simple discourse that lasted half an hour. By that time the limited allowance of tobacco had been smoked out, and, after the crowning hospitality of a cup of tea with slices of bread and marmalade for all, the proceedings came to an end."

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ON a recent Sunday evening a special service was held in one of the leading Presbyterian churches of Baltimore commemorative of American hymnologists. The hymns sung by the choir and congregation were all composed by Americans, and the pastor preached a sermon on "Some Great American Hymns and their Authors."

THE latest year-book of the Unitarians in this country makes that denomination to comprise four hundred and sixty-three societies or churches, and five hundred and four ministers. Of the ministers twenty-six are women, and only twenty-five are Doctors of Divinity.

PILGRIMAGES to foreign lands have been a new feature of religious newspaper enterprise during the present season. The first party of pilgrims was sent out under the auspices of *The Congregationalist*; the second party went out under the banner of *The Evangelist*; and the third and last was under the guidance of *The Lutheran Observer*. According to all reports these pilgrimages have been highly successful.

THE constant use of the name Bible School, instead of Sunday-school, might impress some who need to learn the fact that the institution is intended for the study of the Bible, and not for entertainment.—*The Midland.*

AT the great Baptist rally of Christian Endeavorers, Dr. Wayland Hoyt's earnest declaration that the C. E.'s would never draw the color line, but would always treat a black man with the same Christian courtesy as a white man, elicited the most enthusiastic response. There are more than 100,000 black Christian Endeavorers, and the number is increasing. This fact is full of significance and promise.—*The Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.*

THE funeral of an Israelite upon the Jewish Sabbath, a rabbi officiating, is the latest Reform vagary.—*The Jewish Standard, New York.*

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## THE "RED SPECTER" OF GERMANY.

THE Socialist Party in Germany is undoubtedly growing in numbers. In view of the erstwhile fiery language of some of its members, many have seen in this growth a menace to the stability of the empire and even to that of the established order throughout the world. But with its growth the party has changed. In an article in *Le Revue de Paris*, June 1, Herr Theodore Barth, a prominent Radical member of the German Reichstag, but an opponent of Socialism, shows that what he calls "The Red Specter in Germany" has been losing its bloody hue. As the party has grown larger it has also grown milder and has lost much of its former extreme character. Its contact with other parties in the common parliamentary field has caused it itself to assume the form of a party, properly so-called, instead of being a foe to all parties and even to the stability of Government itself. We translate some of the most striking parts of Herr Barth's article:

"The fear of Socialism has been for some time an international political malady. It falsifies ideas and suggests ineffectual means of defense against the redoubtable adversary. We must free ourselves from this fear; all our political development depends on this emancipation.

"The reactionary parties have always exaggerated the Socialistic peril; they believe that they will thus win over the peace-loving bourgeois. On their side, the Socialists have often seconded the tactics of their adversaries. Juvenile minds and troubled spirits have a taste for sonorous words and revolutionary phrases, and the danger of criminal pursuits adds to the pleasure that they find in them. German Socialism has for a long time had a weakness for these terrifying intemperances of language."

Herr Barth, relating a little recent German history, reminds us that this loud-mouthed threatening resulted in the passage of laws limiting the freedom of speech, which were found oppressive not only by the Socialists but by all parties except the extreme Conservatives. The latter, so their opponents believe, would be only too glad of an opportunity for a *coup d'état* which should still farther restrict popular rights. Hence even the extreme Socialists have grown cautious and quiet, lest they should by any means give such an excuse. Says Herr Barth:

"If this reserve were only tactical prudence, we might doubt whether the Socialists would keep it up long. But, little by little, it has become a point of doctrine. From year to year, the party is more and more convinced, not only that an unfortunate outbreak would be a disaster for it, but that a violent overthrow of the present *régime* would be of less profit to it than to other parties. The chiefs insist more and more that the use of force shall be avoided. If an insurrectionary movement, apparently Socialistic, should manifest itself to-morrow, they would have in all sincerity the firm conviction that it was instigated by others.

"Hence a strange situation. The party supposed to be subversive of Government devotes all its zeal to the prevention of revolutionary excesses. The 'parties of order'—with sincerity more or less great—persist in saying that all this is pure dissimulation, and, consequently, is one danger the more. . . .

"It seems to me certain that faith in the liberating virtue of revolutions has notably weakened among Socialists of all countries. That is perhaps one of the reasons why anarchism has raised its head anew. In proportion as organized Socialistic parties are less inclined to the propaganda by force, anarchism exercises a stronger fascination on certain confused and impulsive souls, who expect a renovation of the world by means of isolated criminal acts. These anarchists by temperament were until recently, in Germany, exclusively of the Socialistic Party."

Speaking of the great change wrought in the manners and methods of the German Socialists by getting rid of these troublesome fire-eaters and by the other causes already mentioned, Herr Barth remarks:

"The time is not far past when a good bourgeois would have been scandalized by the very thought of meeting publicly with a Socialist. And the Socialists, with the very natural hate suggested by persecutions, with the sincere pride born of their increasing consciousness of the political power of the proletariat, would not speak of the other parties but as a homogeneous, reactionary mob, corrupt to the very marrow. These feelings, doubtless, have not entirely disappeared. Conflicts like the great boycott of the Berlin breweries last year, in which Socialism was implicated as a political party, are not calculated to calm the passions. . . .

"This aversion, at first instinctive and afterward kept up artificially, is nevertheless diminishing visibly. Socialism has increased so much that this blind hate against the whole party in mass must necessarily lose force. Once the prejudice went so far as to attack even the honesty of the Socialists. The Philistines believed that their money-boxes were threatened. They looked upon the Socialists as bad Christians—which was doubtless true enough—they supposed them to have a pronounced taste for all sorts of vices. Since then they have had an opportunity of making more advantageous observations. They have perceived that a man can be a rigid collectivist in theory, and remain in practise a conscientious workman and a good father. . . . As to the Socialist chiefs, they can not, in all equity, be refused respect. For the most part they have risen from the most humble condition of life by their own efforts. To tell the truth, the gaps in the education that they have given themselves are still visible. And yet for eloquence, for competence, and for hard work, the Socialist Party will bear comparison with any other. . . .

"For all these reasons, the Socialist Party, having become more practical, more modest, less terrifying, is always increasing. . . . Socialism has become more and more the rallying-point of all the malcontents. Now these are legion."

Thus German Socialism has become, according to Herr Barth, the workingmen's party of the nation, and is devoting its attention largely to the securing of such legislation as will ameliorate the condition of the workingman and to the repeal of such restrictive laws as its adherents regard as oppressive. He closes his article as follows:

"To sum up, we do not believe at all that German democratic Socialism will end by the violent destruction of the present *régime*. Socialism as a new and generous vintage froths and ferments furiously, but it will end by making excellent old wine.

"What is it that is going on, at bottom? A strife of the working class for emancipation. In this strife Socialism is a means of combat, tho it is not the final end truly aimed at. The combat will be long and will pass through more than one phase. It will never be, in my opinion, dangerous for the established order of things—at least so long as the 'upholders of the throne and the altar' do not stop up with their own hands the safety-valves by which public opinion manifests itself, and do not thus do their best to cause an explosion."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CUBA, SPAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES.

ITHER the accounts of the progress of the Cuban rebellion in the American papers are very unreliable or the Spanish and Cuban papers are systematically suppressing the news. The Havana papers do not seem to be restricted in publishing trustworthy news, even if unfavorable to the Government, but they appear to know nothing of the great dimensions the rebellion is supposed to have assumed. If the cable news from Spain published since the outbreak of the rebellion is correct, General Campos must have over 60,000 men under his command. The Spanish papers, of course, record the departure of the different battalions, but, counting the marines, no more than 12,000 men seem to have been sent. The insurgents are now said to be 25,000 to 28,000 strong, less than half of the number being armed with rifles. Yet the Spanish troops never encounter more than a few hundred. Maximo Gomez, the leader of the rebels, has given orders to prevent the people from tilling the soil, "as every additional harvest enriches the Spaniards." The Spanish troops

are kept in their cantonments to await the cool weather. They do not seem to have suffered very severely from fever. Not a single Cuban of importance is mentioned as having joined the rebels; on the contrary, all the wealthier men clamor for protection against the insurgents, who plunder estates and lay unprotected villages under contribution. The *Diario de la Marina*, Havana, professes to know on good authority that the rebels are completely demoralized and only bent upon plunder. Other papers, like the *Orden*, Caibarien, and the *Vigilante*, Ciego de Avila, corroborate this. These papers speak of exciting little encounters between rebels and soldiers, but know nothing of actual battles, and there seem to be few white men among Maceo's followers. The *Novedades*, New York, continues to speak of the revolution as the *revoltillo Cubano*, the little Cuban revolt.

In Spain people do not underrate the insurrection. But nobody believes that it can be successful. It is generally thought that the return of the cool season will enable General Campos to crush the rebels. Sigismund Moret-Prendergast writes in the *España Moderna*, Madrid:

"If this insurrection is only the outcome of private spite, if it is not the solemn but terrible expression of the country's will, if it is not begun with a faith which is entirely indifferent to death, then this insurrection deserves to be condemned by all just and honorable men. The leaders of the movement promise to free the island, once for all, from the corruption and the inability of the Spanish officials. But they have failed to prove that the Spanish rule is as bad as they would like to make it, and they do not give a guaranty that anything better will be substituted. To compare this rising with the grand movement which led to the foundation of the United States is simply sacrilegious. In this case a whole people, led by the noblest and most unselfish of men, rose to obtain rights from the Crown which they could not obtain in any other way. It is well known that, if England had given way to the just demands of the Colonies then, America would still belong to the British Empire, as do Canada and Australia. But there is nothing in common between the heroes of 1776 and the Cuban rebels of to-day. There is not even a connection between the present rising and the rebellion of 1868. What the Cubans then asked for has been granted. They are represented in Parliament, they have freedom of the press, and differential customs duties have been abolished. The American papers continue to talk as if no reforms had been carried out. Our administration may not please them, but it is suitable to the Latin race, and they need not agitate themselves. As to the corruption of which here and there a custom-house officer may have been guilty, what is that compared to the colossal abuses and gigantic corruption which these same papers have to censure in their own country? As far as we can see, republican government has nowhere been an improvement, neither in France, nor in the United States, nor in any of the South American States. Corruption can only be cured by social and moral regeneration. Spain recognizes her duty, and will defend Cuba to the last."

The Spaniards are fully aware that the people of the United States sympathize with the Cuban insurgents. All they ask is that the United States Government shall suppress all open assistance given to the rebels, and the proclamation of President Cleveland to that effect has been received with much satisfaction. José Fernandez Bremón, writing in the *Ilustracion Espanola*, Madrid, says:

"The action of President Cleveland is what we hoped for from the head of a nation with which we are on good terms, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will support him. We can afford to take other, less important developments into the bargain, such as the election of a President *in partibus* for the Cuban Republic—an office as honorary as if we were to choose a king for the United States. As to the rumors of a loan to the rebels, we do not believe that the North American bankers are so free with their money as to part with it upon so slender a security. Spain is not only in full possession of her Transatlantic provinces, but also able and willing to defend them."

This satisfaction with the present attitude of the United States was, however, in danger of receiving a rude shock when an

American official was supposed to have expressed views inimical to the interest of Spain. The *Figaro* attempted to steal an interview with the United States Ambassador in Paris. Mr. Eustis is accused of having expressed open sympathy with the Cuban rebels, and to have given vent to the belief that the rebels are assisted with arms, ammunition, and money from the United States, as well as volunteers—all of which is well known to the public, but an ambassador should not speak of such things. For a day this interview was looked upon as an anti-Spanish demonstration, as no one supposed that our representative would talk thus without authority. A *dementi* from Mr. Eustis proved that this interview was as much wanting in authenticity as many others the *Figaro* published, and that Mr. Eustis had neither recognized his interrogator as a reporter nor had he spoken in his official capacity. The press accepted this explanation. The *Paris*, Paris, said:

"It is to be hoped that this incident will not be followed by disagreeable consequences, and that the ambassador, when he has got over the unpleasant affair, will resume his office. His able fulfilment of his duties has earned for him the sympathies of all."

Many papers, like *The Daily News*, London, did not believe in the interview from the beginning. Another Parisian paper, the *Gaulois*, has had an interview with the Spanish Premier, which was much more satisfactory. Señor Canovas del Castillo said:

"Altho it is impossible to predict when the insurrection will end, we need not give up the hope of crushing it before the end of the present year. It is not the expression of discontent on the part of the white population, and every one capable of judging the Creoles is satisfied that, if the insurrection is triumphant, Cuba will be a second Haiti. The leaders of the movement are for a large part foreign adventurers, such as the Dominican Maximo Gomez, the Pole Molof, and the Canadian Florion Crombet, or colored men like Maceo and many others. The insurrection has largely the character of a war against brigands. Thanks to the correct attitude of the United States and other neighboring countries, the supplies of money and arms for the insurgents are falling off. This is a hard blow to them; but the climate does not permit our troops to move until the autumn."

#### BRAZIL AND FRANCE.

FRANCE is determined to extend her territory on this continent. Between French Guiana and the Republic of Brazil lies a large, fertile district, comprising some 35,000 square miles. The district is rather unhealthy, and therefore thinly settled, but it is too valuable to be given up by Brazil without a struggle, and its ownership will now be settled by arbitration. The prevalent opinion throughout the world is that France would never have cared who owns the valley had it not been for the recent discoveries of gold there. The English papers express much virtuous indignation at this evident proof of French cupidity, but then—British Guiana is too far away to make a British claim possible. The German papers also think that France displayed undue haste in annexing the territory. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, says:

"The ownership of the territory has been contested for a long time. In 1846 an agreement was entered into by Brazil and France to regard this region as neutral, until the question could be settled. The country, therefore, is a sort of no-man's-land. Brazil tried to obtain a settlement in 1856 and again in 1890, but France did not wish to refer the matter to arbitration. Recently gold was discovered, and numbers of adventurers hurried to the hitherto sparsely settled district. Two parties formed themselves, one favoring French rule, the other leaning toward Brazil. A man named Trajan claimed French protection, and a gunboat was sent to his assistance. But France had no right to land troops in the district. Brazil is still willing to have the frontier settled by arbitration, but Brazil will not allow that France should claim

additional rights because she landed her marines at Mapa. France has no rights but such as she possessed since 1846, viz.: to agree with Brazil in naming an arbitrator. Indeed, if gold had not been discovered, it is doubtful whether France would have pressed any claims. It is far more likely that she would have allowed the adventurers to cut each other's throats without lifting a finger."

The French press is rather loud in its demand that France should possess herself of the whole of the disputed territory. The *Eclair*, Paris, even advocates annexation of all the territory between the present acknowledged boundary of French Guiana and the Amazon River. The *Matin*, Paris, thinks it is immaterial whether the men who asked assistance of France were Frenchmen or not, it is sufficient that they were good friends of France to entitle them to French protection. The *Rappel*, Paris, thinks the fact that France is more powerful than Brazil is sufficient reason to annex the disputed territory.

"Brazil is incapable of resistance [says the *Rappel*], besides she has no rights. All that is necessary is to press the matter firmly in order to gain our point. We demand a solution of this question, and we count upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs to obtain it."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### THE MARIABERG SCANDALS.

HERE is no doubt of it. Germany has at last a nice little scandal of her own which permits people to lift their hands in horror. It is not political, nor financial, yet it is on a subject of sufficient public interest to arouse the whole nation. The Alexian Friars of Mariaberg at Aachen, in Rhenish Prussia, whose convent has long been used as an asylum for the insane, have proved to be unworthy of the confidence with which they were honored, and their convent has been closed. The old aversion between the publican and the priest led to the discovery that everything was not as it should be in Mariaberg. Generally the minister hunts out the misdeeds of the saloon-keeper; in the present case the boot fits on the other leg—an innkeeper made it his business to expose the depravity of monks. This is how it came about:

A Scottish priest named Forbes entered the convent upon the advice of the Bishop of Aberdeen, hoping to recruit his shattered nerves. The Alexians, however, treated him as an insane person, and kept him prisoner. The case came to the notice of an innkeeper named Mellage, who succeeded in liberating the unfortunate foreigner with the help of the police. Mellage then published a pamphlet in which he declared that the Alexian convent is a prison for certain Catholic priests, who are there beaten into subjection. The authorities of the province then prosecuted Mellage for libel, the writers who assisted him, and his publisher, but the proceedings proved that Mellage had told no untruth, and the court pronounced them not guilty. Several Alexian friars and the medical staff of the convent have now been arrested, and the convent is closed. Much astonishment is caused by the fact that such things could happen in Prussia, where government supervision is very strict. The authorities are accused of discriminating in favor of Catholic establishments, but the Catholics repudiate this assertion, and demand a strict investigation. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The question whether Forbes is mentally healthy or not has become a secondary one; it seems, however, that he is not a dangerous man, only very nervous and subject to intemperance. What is of far greater importance is that people who were, justly or unjustly, thought to be insane were taken into the convent without proper medical certificate, while the medical attendance was altogether inadequate. The friars—former tailors, shoemakers, soldiers, etc.—who were not even fitted to act as nurses to the insane and epileptic patients, were nevertheless allowed to do as they pleased. The treatment of the patients was very brutal. They were beaten with the heavy keys carried by the

friars, were put into the strait-jacket, and were made to undergo all sorts of torture, such as standing for hours in a tub of ice-cold water, roasting near a redhot stove, and imprisonment in a chamber reeking with filth. Many things contribute to the horrible picture. An expert called in defense of the convent spoke of 'moral insanity,' a thing unknown to the average expert in such matters. The interpreter endeavored to assist the friars by translating wrongly some important sentences, and the English bishop upon whose orders Forbes was bereft of his freedom tried to make out a case of hereditary insanity against him. How could such things happen in a great Prussian city? Simply because the inspections by which other institutes are continually surprised were always known to the friars of Mariaberg. They were warned of the approach of the inspectors. The testimony of the experts exclude all thought of similar abuses in secular establishments, private or public."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The Bishop of Aberdeen had more than once tried to get Forbes pronounced insane, but in England he did not succeed. He sent the priest to Belgium, but with like want of success. Then Forbes was prevailed upon to go to Aachen, where the Alexian friars managed to have the Scotchman pronounced insane. . . . The case creates much comment because the Rhine province used to send some of its insane to the Alexians. It was thought that the friars, who worked for reward in the future life only, were the best people to look after insane persons. Experience proves that this is not the case, and neither financial reasons nor prejudice in favor of clerical institutions should prevent the erection of establishments in which the State has exclusive control."

The paper adds that the Church should be grateful to Herr Mellage for exposing the doings of the Alexian friars, especially as he acted from a purely philanthropic motive. In future the Province should not entrust its wards to these religious orders, but should erect establishments of the kind which worked so well in other parts of Prussia. The Catholics are very anxious to remove the suspicion that the Church could be blamed for the manner in which the Alexian convent was managed. The *Germania*, Berlin, hopes that the investigation will be of the strictest. The paper says:

"Mariaberg is an institute for the treatment of epileptics, insane, and idiots, therefore a place where the patients whose treatment is the most difficult are admitted. The Alexians are not priests, they are only a congregation of laymen. . . . The Catholics' manner of taking care of the sick is justly renowned, and every deviation from it should be punished and prevented in future. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that the friars of Mariaberg abused their power, but the responsibility lies with the medical staff and with the state supervisors."

The Catholics claim that the authorities treated Catholic institutions with greater consideration than they themselves demanded, and that the Government hoped thus to propitiate the clergy, who were embittered by the Kulturkampf. Great satisfaction is everywhere expressed at the prompt and energetic action on the part of the Government when the guilt of the friars was established. Chancellor v. Hohenlohe, himself a Catholic, is specially interested in the matter. There is, however, an impression that no parallel to Mariaberg can be found among the 173 other Prussian insane asylums, and the press regard the danger of a repetition of the Mariaberg horrors as removed. The guilty persons will be prosecuted and punished, but their trial will not excite much comment, as the German papers are not likely to report them verbatim.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE Grand Lodge of the British I. O. G. T. have petitioned the House of Lords to assist in framing a law by which habitual drunkards are to be treated as criminal lunatics, and that "any person who has been thrice convicted of drunkenness in any period of two years after the passing of the Act and in the same licensing district, shall be defined to be a habitual drunkard." The *St. James's Gazette* thinks these temperance people take a rather intemperate view of habitual drunkenness. Drunkenness is a highly reprehensible thing, of course; but to be drunk three times in two years is not exactly "habitual."

## CARDINAL GIBBONS AND THE GERMANS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS has given the world to understand that one may be a good Catholic and yet a loyal American, and that the Catholic Church is determined to assist the assimilation of races in the United States as much as possible. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, has, through its Rome correspondent, obtained a clear statement to this effect from the Cardinal, who, while he expressed his respect and admiration for the good qualities of the German emigrant, did not think it advisable that the progress of the English language in the United States should be retarded. The correspondent says:

"I reminded the Cardinal that a German-American priest complained of the growing influence of the English language. This priest said last year at the Cologne Catholic Congress that the 'Americanists' are more national than Roman Catholics. I also mentioned Cahensley's trip to Rome, as he hoped to save the German language. His Eminence thought the matter had been much exaggerated.

"In Germany and elsewhere," said the Cardinal, 'people do not understand that the Americans are struggling hard to develop themselves into a nation. Germany has struggled many years to become a united people; in a like manner we are doing our best to obtain homogeneousness. Its outward sign is the common use of the English language. This will explain the propaganda of the Catholic Church on behalf of the English language. We do not wish to attack the holiest of sentiments, the love for one's father- or rather motherland. But we must reckon with the circumstances. The Germans are handicapped in the States; without a knowledge of English they are morally and economically at a disadvantage. The German language is spoken pure only in the agricultural districts. I repeat: We do not intend an attack upon the Germans; all we want is homogeneousness.'

"Asked how the Catholic Church stood in the United States, the Cardinal expressed his satisfaction. 'Thanks to the freedom of American institutions, we are doing well. The Government protects us, but also leaves us our liberty. The German Catholics shine before all others. By their industry, activity, and love of home ties they set a good example. But they begin to understand that it is impossible to struggle against the natural development of the nation. Petitions, signed by German priests asking that the English language be introduced in the service, are not at all rare.'

## HOW THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS VIEWED ABROAD.

THE popular interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine meets with little favor abroad. There seems to be a general opinion that the young giant United States is over-confident of her power to "whip creation," and that the foreign policy of this country has drifted into channels where it is likely to meet with much opposition. The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, thinks that utter ignorance of international affairs is the chief cause of this. That paper says:

"Every time a misunderstanding arises between a European power and a country in Central or North America, the United States comes to the front. She has, however, no right to do so; she is not the protectress of those republics, and would meet with more than coolness if she attempted to become so. They know this well enough in Washington, but the 'jingoism' of American opinion compels the Government to assume an attitude which it can not justify. The majority of Americans have a faith in the Monroe Doctrine, which is the greater because they do not know wherein it consists. To them it is something very noble that guides the diplomacy of the United States, and confers upon her the tutelage of all other American countries, together with the obligation to defend them as if they were dependencies. This interpretation is very contemptuous toward Spanish America. To it must be added a general ignorance of the rights and power of European nations, and we have a complete understanding of American jingoism, which often compels the United States Government to assume an attitude which can not be justified by international law."

*The Rio de Janeiro News* believes that the love of tall talk alone causes Americans to inform the world of the power of their country. This is, however, entirely unnecessary. The world does not usually underestimate the wealth and importance of a great nation. *The News* says:

"Much of the discredit which has been attached to the foreign policy of the United States and to the so-called 'Monroe Doctrine' is unquestionably due to the utterances of jingo politicians and editors—men who mistake their own hysterical vagaries for patriotism, and who seem to think that boasting and bluffing are good instrumentalities for a great nation to use in its relations with the outside world. The American is, of course, not the only blusterer in the world, for there is a generous trace of it in his transatlantic cousin, and more or less of the same in almost every nationality under the sun. But it is a weakness for which there remains now but little excuse in the United States, a weakness which appears as ridiculous in the American of to-day as it would be for a grown man to parade the street with paper hat and wooden sword after the style of his boyhood. When a nation becomes rich and powerful, there is no longer any need of the artificial support which is supposed to come from boasting and bluffing. Great Britain has no need to keep repeating how many ships and guns she owns, nor have Germany and France occasion to demonstrate their military power by vapid threats. There are some Americans, however, who forget this. . . . A very large part of this world lies outside the boundaries of the United States, where one may also find much of the civilization and culture and wealth which belongs to our age. The United States is an important member of the great family of nations, to be sure, but this does not imply that the Americans are exempt from all the obligations of international law, nor that Frye, Pulitzer & Co. are privileged to assume a protectorate over the whole Western World. The Monroe Doctrine has been made an absurdity by the empty manifestoes of the politicians of this school, and in time it will be made impossible of enforcement even in its original sense, if they are not repressed."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

BOCHUM, in Westphalia, is better known for its steel industries than its politics. But recently the political life of Bochum has become important, and all on account of a kiss. A deputation of ladies waited upon Bismarck, and he rewarded their chief, the wife of a Liberal of distinction, with a kiss. Unfortunately the lady is a converted Jewess, and the Antisemites are furious that one born of Jewish parents should be kissed by the Old Chancellor. The National-Liberal election committee of Bochum were forced to resign, but the steel manufacturers continue to compete with Pittsburgh and Sheffield.

CECIL RHODES, the "Napoleon of South Africa," has asked the Cape Parliament not to put a differential tariff upon German goods landed in Walvisch Bay, a solitary settlement belonging to the Cape Colony in German South Africa. He hoped, however, that the Germans would see that English interests are greatest in South Africa, and would therefore give up their possession.

MUCH to the dissatisfaction of France and Russia, the Italian fleet has paid a visit to England after leaving Kiel, as a counter demonstration to the Franco-Russian demonstrations. The *Fanfulla*, Rome, declares that the Anglo-Italian *entente* will be mentioned when the British Parliament is next addressed from the throne.

VENEZUELA, after having been completely isolated by the departure of the Foreign Ministers owing to the tardiness of the Venezuelan Government in settling the claims of foreign residents, has now asked the United States to act as intermediary in restoring the friendly relations between herself and the powers.

GERMANY has sent a strong squadron to collect indemnities from the Sultan of Morocco for the murders and robberies committed by the Moors upon German subjects. The incident led to a war between French and German newspapers, as the French think that Germany has no right to exercise any influence in Northern Africa.

THE *Novoe Vremya*, Vladivostock, says that Japan is diligently raising the war footing of her army and navy. The two cruisers that she brought from Peru have arrived in Japanese waters, and crews will go to England soon to take to Japan three ironclads that are building there.

IT seems now quite certain that the American bicyclist, Frank Lenz, has been murdered by the Kurds. Why the Turkish officials wished his death is a mystery, unless Lenz witnessed some of the Armenian atrocities.

IT is reported that Turkey will begin with reforms in Armenia, but without interference from the powers. The Macedonian rebellion has been successfully quelled.

CHOLERA is raging in Japan. There have been 9,000 cases and 5,000 deaths since the outbreak of the disease.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE SISTERHOOD OF WOMAN DENIED.

THE bond of fellowship which exists between man and man simply by virtue of a common sex is entirely absent between woman and woman. That sentiment may sound mannish, but its author is a woman—"A Woman of the Day" she signs herself in *The Saturday Review*, wherein she discusses the question of "The Sisterhood of Woman," most emphatically denying that there is any true fellowship in her own sex. On the contrary, she declares that fellowship among women is replaced by a fundamental antagonism, a vague enmity, which renders the general attitude of a feminine creature toward her kind essentially different from that of the male creature in identical relations. She believes that in individual cases this feeling is counteracted by affection or by sympathy, but that apart from personal sentiment it remains, "severing every living woman from the rest of her sex." She says:

"To a great extent this arises from woman's incapacity for impersonal feeling or abstract emotion. In life's fray she fights either for her own hand or, more often, for some one man or woman whom she loves, but rarely for the welfare of her sex at large. Were it not for this strange lack of humanity in her nature, the emancipation of woman would not have been so grievously retarded. If the few women who suffered aforesome under the restrictions which hedged in their liberty have been able to count on the sympathy and cooperation of all women, the time of their subjugation would have been enormously abbreviated. As it was, the first seekers after freedom met with more opposition from their own sex than they did from the other; nor, indeed, do they fare better to-day. . . . It is in fact this essential disunion, this lack of cohesive power, which makes the economic position of woman what it is. The work which she is now doing with her might she owes more to the self-interest of the employer than to her own energy. In many fields of labor women are ousting men from employment, because their work is as well done as men can do it, and done at about half the price. The emancipation of the woman-worker simply means that the capitalist has found the road to the cheapest labor, and makes the best bargain he can. When it is struck the woman wails that she is underpaid, apparently unconscious that the remedy lies in her own hands. If each woman who works were to adopt the tactics of man and combine for the common benefit, instead of standing alone and making her own terms, the value of her labor would soon be equal to his. But this is just what she can not do. She can not form an alliance with her own sex, either offensive or defensive, and respect its covenant. That is why trade-unionism among women is still almost a farce and its operation ineffectual, and why the associations formed by women for their betterment and governed by them are so apt to become disabled through internal strife."

While the writer admits that there never was a time when women were so interested in their own sex as now, she thinks it an open question whether this interest is due to an impulse of morbid curiosity or to a genuine human sympathy. She continues:

"It is certain that an increasing number of women who are morally stainless give evidence of an extraordinary absorption in the character and condition of those whose lives are notoriously and avowedly vicious. Formerly, the barrier which separated the virtuous among women from the fallen was absolutely definite and impassable. On the principle that to touch pitch is to be inevitably defiled, those within the fold held no communication with the outcast, whose very existence they were expected to ignore. Of late, however, the pharisaical passing-by on the other side has been replaced by an abnormal attraction toward the gutter, and virtue's crown of virtue is won by devising schemes for the redemption of the fallen and the purification of the sinner through intercourse with the saint. There are those who profess to perceive in this association the germ of a brave humanitarianism, the inauguration of a new and fervent charity that presages an era of feminine fellowship and amity. To my mind it has no such significance, but is simply a form of hysteria based upon a

morbid appetite for coqueting with sin, so characteristic of the modern woman. The kind of sin which she has neither the opportunity nor the desire to commit has a fascination for her perverse, *fainéant* soul."

The writer next takes up the friendship of one woman for another when both stand upon the same moral and social level, and says that in nine cases out of ten such friendship is devoid of the obligations of loyalty and honor which are inherent in the friendship between one man and another:

"Such relations [she says] never become stable or sacred between women, for they are apt to begin by chance, proceed with passion, and die at a breath. Even at fever heat a woman never gives as much to another as she gives to her lightest lover, and at any moment she is ready to sacrifice her friend at the behest of any man in whom she is momentarily interested. For his entertainment she will betray any confidence without a scruple or a regret, even if she refrains from denouncing her feminine friend to the first comer as soon as a shadow of misunderstanding has arisen between them. In the lives of most men there are only one or two friendship bonds riveted by years of intercourse, which nothing but undreamed-of treachery can sever. Women, on the other hand, make and discard friends with equal facility. If they are seldom true to men, their fidelity to their own sex is rarer far, for there are no Davids and Jonathans among women, no friendships founded on mutual faith and held in honor. Until woman learns to conduct her relations with her own sex on the same principles as that on which men act, the sisterhood of woman will never come within measurable distance of the possible."

## VOICE-TONE OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

IT is asserted that there is a typical Indian voice. Dr. J. R. Cooke, who has lived among the Cherokees, the Seminoles, the Sioux, and other tribes, for the purpose of studying the Indian voice, makes this statement. Dr. Cooke, writing for *The Boston Transcript*, says that the emotional lives of the Indians being necessarily simple, the tutelage of civilization has not taught them to conceal the real state of their feelings, and their ordinary mental habits are accurately revealed in the tones of their voices, particularly when they speak the languages peculiar to their tribes. He says:

"The voice of the Indian is usually sad and reticent. It is indicative of a mind given to marveling rather than reasoning. The voices of the women are generally mezzo-soprano, clear, and resemble somewhat those of the Spanish women. The voices of the men vary with age; the older having a weird, strange sound, which reminds one of the voices heard among a certain class of patients in hospitals for the insane. It is the voice of the early stage of paralytic dementia. The voices of the Indian children resemble much the voices of negro children. They are, however, less musical and much more quiet. Even in childhood, mirth seems wanting in the Indian character. They seldom laugh with that hearty merriment for which the negro is famed. The Indian voices are dreamy in ordinary conversation. When angry they usually shriek without articulating words."

"One hears among the Indians very few characteristically individual voices. Comparing them with their more civilized brethren, we find that the French voices show complex emotional lives. Those of the Englishmen vary in pitch a great deal, as do those of the American people. With the Indian voices there is less variety, both in register and pitch, and the undertones reveal similar emotional states. Comparison of the Indian voices with those of the Chinese is rather favorable to the latter. The voices of the educated Chinese are flexible and indicative of great shrewdness. The voices of the educated Indians, of whom I have known twenty or thirty, are whining and uninteresting."

London was too big for Daudet. To a *Figaro* interviewer he told of the oppressive silence of the great city where "millions of taciturn automata seemed passing on a stage in a dream, on an indiarubber floor." Everything was on too colossal a scale, the gigantic tower bridge rising to let ships pass, statues, domes and palaces, colonnades, cupolas, belfries, "in senseless abundance," without a plan, compared to which his own Paris seemed to him "like a pearl, very delicate and artistic."

## HORRORS OF A HEADSMAN'S MEMORIES.

A CURIOUS book of personal memoirs has recently been published. It is "The Diary of Charles Henri Sanson," who was the first of the family who for several generations held the office of public executioner in Paris. It is said that his aristocratic bearing first earned for this French headsman the sobriquet of "Monsieur de Paris." His book is said to be full of interesting, if gruesome, details about notable figures and events in French history. *The Argonaut* prints some extracts from the volume, a few of which we copy.

Charlotte Corday was one of the famous persons whom Sanson sent out of the world. His account of her death is as follows:

"On this day, Wednesday, July 17, first year of the one and indivisible republic, I executed Charlotte Corday. On reaching her cell in the Conciergerie, we found her writing. She looked in my direction and asked me to wait. When she had finished, she took off her cap and told me to cut her hair. Since M. de la Barre, I had not seen courage equal to hers. We were in all six or seven men, whose profession was anything but softening, and yet she was less moved than we were. When her hair was cropped, she gave part to the artist who had taken her portrait, and some to the jailer's wife. I gave her the red shirt, which she arranged herself. As I prepared to pinion her, she requested to keep on her gloves, because when she was arrested the cords were so tight that her skin was broken. I said she could if she liked, but that I could do it without hurting her. She smiled, and saying, 'To be sure you ought to know how to do it,' held out her naked hands. There was thunder and rain when we reached the quays, but the crowd was thick. At a window of the Rue St. Honoré, I saw Robespierre, Camille, and Danton. They looked attentively at the culprit. I myself often looked at her. Not on account of her personal beauty, great as that was, but it seemed impossible that she could remain so calm and courageous. I said: 'You find the way long, I fear?' 'No matter,' replied she; 'we shall reach the scaffold sooner or later.' When we reached the Place de la Révolution, I tried to hide it from her by standing up. But she said: 'I have a right to be curious; this is the first time I see it.' She ascended the steps nimbly. One of my men suddenly snatched away her neckerchief, and she stretched out on the weigh-plank of her own accord. Altho I was not ready, I thought it barbarous to prolong the poor girl's sufferings for an instant. I made a sign to my man, and he pulled the rope."

Even more shocking is this account of an incident of his work:

"A very unfortunate accident happened to-day. Only one convict remained, all his companions having been executed. As the was being strapped down, my son, who was attending to the baskets, called me, and I went to him. One of the assistants had forgotten to re-raise the knife, so that when the weigh-plank was lowered with the convict Laroque strapped upon it, his face struck the edge of the knife, which was bloody. He uttered a terrible shriek. I ran up, lifted the plank, and hastened to raise the knife. The convict trembled like a leaf. The mob hissed us and threw stones at us. In the evening, Citizen Fouquier severely reprimanded me. I deserved his blame, for I should have been in my usual place. Citizen Fouquier saw I was very sorry, and dismissed me with more kindness than I expected. Thirteen executions."

During the Revolution, Sanson's services were in constant requisition. He tells of his revulsion for his bloody work, as follows:

"Prarial 29.—A terrible day's work! The guillotine devoured fifty-four victims. My strength is at an end, and I almost fainted away. A caricature has been shown to me, in which I am represented guillotining myself in the middle of a heath, covered with headless bodies and bodyless heads. I do not boast of extraordinary squeamishness. I have seen too much blood not to be callous. For some time I have been troubled with terrible visions. My hands tremble so that I have been compelled to give up cutting the hair of the doomed prisoners. I can not convince myself of the reality of these weeping and praying victims. The preparations are like a dream, which I strive to dispel. Then comes the thump of the knife, which reminds me of the horrible reality.

I can not hear it now without a shudder. Forgetting my own share in it, I abuse the people who look on without raising a finger in their defense. I abuse the sun which lights the scene. I leave the scaffold to weep, tho I can not shed a tear. Never were these sensations more violent than to-day. We went to fetch a number, among which were an actress of the Italian Theater and her servant, Nicole; the latter only eighteen years old, and so thin and delicate that she did not appear more than fourteen. When the poor little girl held out her hands to Larivière, he turned to my head assistant and said, 'Surely this is a joke?' The little one, smiling through her tears, answered, 'No, monsieur, it is serious.' Nicole asked to be in the same cart with her mistress. The crowd was very large, and when the poor little child was seen there was a roar of indignation. Cries of 'No children!' were numerous and loud. Women in the Faubourg St. Antoine were weeping. Nicole's eyes seemed to say to me, 'You will not kill me!' And yet she is dead. I had to struggle with an inspiration which urged, 'Smash the guillotine and do not allow this child to die!' My assistants pushed her toward the knife. I turned away, my legs trembled. Martin had charge of the execution. He said, 'You are ill. Go home and trust to me for the rest.' I left the scaffold. A woman begged of me in the street. I thought the little girl was before me. This evening I fancied I saw spots of blood on the table-cloth as I was sitting down to dinner."

## HOW THE LINCOLN TRAGEDY PURSUED EDWIN BOOTH.

IT is well known that at the most unexpected times and places some reminder of the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth would confront his brother, Edwin Booth, who to the hour of his death sorely felt the shame and terror of that mad tragedy. Concerning this seeming fate of the famous actor, Mr. Howells relates an incident in the August number of *Harper's*. It was just after Mr. Howells's return from his four years' consulship in Venice, when he was renewing his relations with the literary friends he had made in New York before going abroad. We quote from the narrative:

"With the winter Bayard Taylor came on from his home in Kennett and took an apartment in East Twelfth Street, and once a week Mrs. Taylor and he received all their friends there, with a simple and charming hospitality. There was another house which we much resorted to—the house of James Lorrimer Graham, afterward Consul-General at Florence, where he died. I had made his acquaintance at Venice three years before, and I came in for my share of that love for literary men which all their perversities could not extinguish in him. It was a veritable passion, which I used to think he could not have felt so deeply if he had been a literary man himself. There were delightful dinners at his house, where the wit of the Stoddards shone, and Taylor beamed with joyous good-fellowship and overflowed with invention; and Huntington, long Paris correspondent of *The Tribune*, humorously tried to talk himself into the resolution of spending the rest of his life in his own country. There was one evening when C. P. Cranch, always of a most pensive presence and aspect, sang the most killingly comic songs; and there was another evening when, after we all went into the library, something tragical happened. Edwin Booth was of our number, a gentle, rather silent person in company, or with at least little social initiative, who, as his fate would, went up to the cast of a huge hand that lay upon one of the shelves. 'Whose hand is this, Lorry?' he asked our host, as he took it up and turned it over in both his own hands. Graham feigned not to hear, and Booth asked again. 'Whose hand is this?' Then there was nothing for Graham but to say, 'It's Lincoln's hand,' and the man for whom it meant such unspeakable things put it softly down without a word."

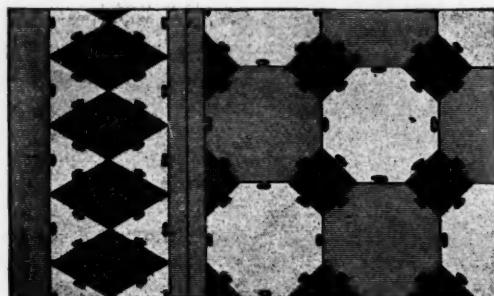
"The oldest living subject of the Queen" is the title which may be fairly claimed by Mrs. McLaughlin, who is now in her 111th year. All her long life has been spent at Limavady, the home of Thackeray's famous "Peg." Mrs. McLaughlin is tall (5 ft. 9 in. in height), well set up, and dignified looking. She is able to see and hear well, and her mind is quite clear. She has had eighteen children, fifteen of whom have died. Mrs. McLaughlin's husband served in the corps of Yeomanry commanded by Dr. Ross's grandfather, in the beginning of the century, and her good memory enables her to recall interesting events connected with those stirring times.

—*The Gentlewoman.*

## A NEW KIND OF FLOORING.

THE floors of the public passageways, lobbies, etc., on the new American steamer *St. Louis* are covered with interlocking tiles made of indiarubber. This new and ingenious floor-covering is thus described in *The Engineering Magazine*, July:

"Not every passenger, on first setting foot through the spacious main entrance to the ship, will recognize the material of which



INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING.

the floor tiling is made, tho the eye will at once be attracted. It is ornamental in appearance, offering a pleasing combination of designs and colors, but with no suggestion of being gaudy. The tiling is laid on the companion-ways, promenades, stair-landings, lobbies, etc. The foot falls upon it noiselessly, while there is an elasticity which gives a pleasant effect unknown where any other material is used. The reason for this is that the flooring is of indiarubber, cut into squares and other shapes and combined in patterns illustrated in the accompanying engravings. Because of the elastic nature of the material this tiling yields to vibration and adapts itself to unevenness and inequalities of floors; it is not damaged by exposure to any weather; it can be cleaned readily, presenting after each scouring the appearance of having been newly laid; and it will not scale or break. But a special feature is the interlocking of the tiles, which binds the whole floor together in such a manner as to prevent opening at the joints, uniting it as in one solid piece. Another advantage in the use of such a material on a steamship is the lessened liability to slipping. While all these advantages will readily be understood by any one familiar with the characteristics of indiarubber, the use which has been made of it in equipping the *St. Louis* must be seen to be fully appreciated."

## SYMBOLISM OF COLORS IN THE ORIENT.

THE Yellow Jacket or Coat, which in China is the highest mark of imperial favor, and the removal of which is a sign of disfavor, has been made sport of so much during the recent war that it is of some interest to know what the significance of this color is for the Oriental peoples. The German *littérateur*, Julius Stinde, in the *Daheim* of Leipsic (No. 34), has given some interesting data on this subject, which we summarize:

The ancient Asiatic peoples designated the four points of the compass by colors. In an almanac prepared in the time of Alexander the Great by Assyrians, and which is known to have been used in China also, the East is designated as green, the West as white, the South as red, and the North as black, while the central region or the middle country is marked yellow. To the present day, in the Eastern cities of China the Northern city gate is painted black, the Southern red, the Eastern green, and the Western white; and a similar symbolism of colors is applied in decorating the temples. Even the distinction between various classes of peoples is marked in the same way. The parasols of the royal family are golden yellow, that of the highest dignitary is greenish, that of the lower officials of state is red, while the common citizens carry black.

The origin of these designations can be at least partially explained. That the bleak, dead North should be designated as black is quite natural. The East is the region where the sun rises, whence comes revived life of nature and the beauties of spring, naturally suggesting green as its symbol. This idea finds its expression in many ways in Oriental thought. The ancient

Egyptians considered green as the color of fulfilment and perfection. As the green grain in the field suggested a harvest as its realization, green naturally symbolized hope. Green was quite generally regarded among these peoples as the color of joy and pleasure, and the smaragd was a happiness-bringing stone. The fact that yellow designated the middle or central world is probably derived from the color of the sun, as the central orb of the day. The application of this symbol to China and the adoption of yellow as the royal color of China thus finds an easy explanation.

In India color-symbolism was carried to such extremes as to produce a regular system of color-mysticism, finding general application to the religious centers and to domestic life.

Traces of the color symbolism are found in a number of geographical names yet extant. It is not accidental that the Black Sea is found in the North of the known world of the ancients, that the sea near the Middle Kingdom is called the Yellow Sea, and that the Red Sea has its peculiar name. Explanations of these names based on the color of the water, the color of the surrounding seas, or of the soil adjoining these seas have been offered again and again, but never in a convincing way. The explanation based on the ancient symbolism of colors as found in this old almanac of Assyria and as recognized among other ancient peoples of the East, is all the more acceptable because in olden times the Persian Gulf too, lying to the east of Syria, was called the Green, *i.e.*, Eastern Sea, and the Mediterranean was called the White, *i.e.*, the Western Sea.

Very significant in this connection are the colors assigned by the prophet Zachariah to the horses and the four chariots, as given in chapter vi. 1-8 of his prophecy. These are described as the four winds of the heavens, and the colors correspond to the four colors of the points of the compass as generally accepted by the ancient Eastern world. The prophet evidently knew of this color-symbolism.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Animal Humbugs.**—"In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A chimpanzee had been fed on cake when sick; after his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties. The cuckoo, as is well known, lays its eggs in another bird's nest, and to make the deception surer it takes away one of the other bird's eggs. Animals are conscious of their deceit, as shown by the fact that they try to act secretly and noiselessly; they show a sense of guilt if detected; they take precautions in advance to avoid discovery; in some cases they manifest regret and repentance. Thus, bees which steal hesitate often before and after their exploits, as if they feared punishment. A naturalist describes how his monkey committed theft; while he pretended to sleep the animal regarded him with hesitation, and stopped every time his master moved or seemed on the point of awaking."—*London Exchange.*

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:*

In your "Correspondents' Corner" a question is asked as to the justice of my comparison of the cost of National Government in this country with that of others. Exception is taken to the fact that State and municipal taxes are not included. It is true that I have dealt only with national taxation. It is also true that some expenses are covered by national taxation in Great Britain and other countries which are covered in this country by States. On the other hand, there are very large increments of county and municipal taxation in Great Britain, yet more on the continent of Europe to which we are not subjected at all. The comparison of imperial or national taxation gives a closely approximate idea of the relative burden. I have made several efforts to compare all taxes of each country with the other, but as yet I have been unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion. I am now preparing a memorandum or form to be submitted to the members of the International Statistical Association at their meeting in September, with a view to developing a system for the comparison of all taxes. Suffice it that so far as I have gone my judgment is that the total cost of government in all departments, even including the waste in our great cities, does not exceed in actual amount two thirds that of Great Britain, and I believe it is not exceeding two thirds that of Germany, not one half that of France; but when this burden of taxation is compared with the relative product of this country, our total taxation is less than half that of Great Britain and less than a third of the European nations taken as a body. I regard this matter as one of the most important lines of statistical investigation, and in past years I have made several efforts to have the work done officially, but it is surrounded by difficulty and nothing positive has yet been accomplished.

Yours very truly, EDWARD ATKINSON.

BOSTON, July 23, 1895.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## The State of Trade.

The most striking features of the business week are the influences of improved crop prospects and the continued large demands for iron and steel, with one of the largest makers in the market as a buyer of Bessemer pig. Most of the commercial and industrial features of the preceding week are retained. The volume of trade has not varied materially, but in instances is larger than at a corresponding period last year. Trade in almost all lines is fairly active for the season, and the general tendency of mercantile collections is toward greater ease. Commercial travelers are being sent out in all leading lines, and reports from those now on the road appear to meet expectations...

Total number of business failures in the United States this week, as reported to *Bradstreet's*, is 237. Last week the total was 214, in the week a year ago it was 237, and in the last week of July, 1893, in the midst of the panic, the total was 489. In the corresponding week of 1892 the total was only 263.—*Bradstreet's*, July 27.

## New York Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the associated banks very plainly reflected the large receipts of currency from Boston and some of the neighboring cities. Surplus reserve increased \$3,505,450 and now stands at \$41,996,575; the cash items gaining \$928,100 for specie and \$3,233,500 for legal tenders. In loans there was a contraction of \$750,500, while deposits increased \$2,624,600. Circulation decreased \$99,600.

The New York Clearing House reported as follows: Exchanges, \$82,217,847; balances, \$5,915,160. The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

July 27.	July 20.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$506,176,000	\$506,926,000 *\$750,500
Specie.....	65,297,400	64,369,300 928,100
Legal tenders.....	110,434,900	116,201,400 3,233,500
Deposits.....	570,942,900	568,318,300 2,624,600
Circulation.....	13,138,600	13,238,200 *99,600

## \* Decrease.

—*The Journal of Commerce*, July 29.

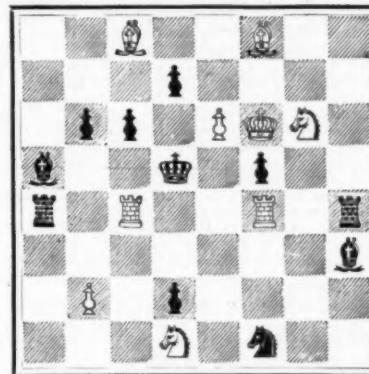
## CHESS.

## Solution of Problems.

No. 76 (June 6.)

White.	Black.
1 Q—KB 6	K—K 5
2 Q x P mate	
1 ..... 2 Kt x B! mate	K—B 5
1 ..... 2 Q x P mate	B—Kt 5
1 ..... 2 Q—B 2 mate	B—K 5
1 ..... 2 Q—B 3 mate	B—Q 6
1 ..... 2 Kt x B mate	Kt any
1 ..... 2 Q x P mate	P x Kt
1 ..... 2 R—Kt 3 mate.	P—K 5

K on Q 4; Bs on K R 6 and Q R 4; Kt on K B 8; R on K R 5 and Q R 5; Ps on Q 2 and 7, K B 4, Q 3, Q Kt 3.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K B 6; B on K B 8 and Q B 8; Kts on Q sq and K Kt 6; Rs on K B 4 and Q B 4; Ps on K 6 and Q Kt 2.

White mates in two moves.  
[Composers were restricted from using the White Queen.]

## For Indigestion

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Dr. L. D. BIEBER, Phillipsburg, N. J., says: "It is an excellent remedy for indigestion, and when diluted with water, a pleasant beverage."

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Persons contemplating a visit to the Adirondack Mountains should by all means possess themselves of a copy of the delightful little book, just issued by the New York Central, bearing the above title. It will not take long to read, for it contains only 64 pages, but every page bristles with information of just the practical kind one wants at such a time. You can take this book and in half an hour secure a good general idea of the Adirondack region—its grand divisions, characteristics of each, the location of the principal resorts and how to reach them.

Not the least valuable feature is a fine new relief map, printed in four colors, showing the correct location of all the principal mountains, lakes and streams; also all stage lines, wagon roads and carries, and on the back a complete list of hotels, cottages and camps—location, dates of opening and closing, rates, etc.

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The key-moves Kt—K 6 and Kt—K 2 will not do. Black Kt—Q 4 makes it impossible to mate next move. P—Kt 6 dis. ch. is not mate; Kt interposes at B 5. The Kt at Q 4 takes care also of the B and prevents mate by B—Kt 6.

The game by Mr. Miniati and Mr. —, proceeded in this way:

White—Mr. M.	Black—Mr. —.
3 Rx P ch	Kt x R
4 Q x B ch	Kt x Q
5 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
6 Kt—Kt 6 mate.	

## Problem 81.

BY GEORGE J. SLATER.

First Prize Two-Mover, "Restricted Tourney," 1895, *Manchester Times*.

Black—Eleven Pieces.

K on Q 4; Bs on K R 6 and Q R 4; Kt on K B 8; R on K R 5 and Q R 5; Ps on Q 2 and 7, K B 4, Q 3, Q Kt 3.

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Reduce Weight and Fat Fast by Using Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt and Obesity Bands.

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Mrs. Mary Kilburn Eames, the well-known pianist, whose portrait appears above, writes thus to Loring & Co., from her residence on Rutgers Street, St. Louis: "I am one of those who, coming of a fat family, once thought never to be thin. My fat was distressing. I had fatty degeneration of the liver, and was an invalid for years, while constantly gaining in weight. At length when I weighed 188 pounds, my physician prescribed Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt. They reduced my weight more than 50 pounds in less than nine weeks, and cured me of liver trouble. I am now perfectly well, and these hot months have no terrors for me."

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## LEGAL.

## Injury to Stock in Pasture—Barbed Wire Fences.

The Supreme Court of Indiana say in the case of *Stekehake v. Engle*, 14 *Daily Record*, 587, that a complaint alleging that it was defendant's duty to construct and maintain part of a partition fence between his land and adjoining land in which plaintiff's horse was pastured; that this was done negligently, the posts being too far apart to support the wires, and the wires sagging in such a manner as to induce horses to attempt to cross the fence, and become entangled therein, and that plaintiff's horse became entangled in such wires, and was killed by wounds from the barbs thereon, states sufficiently a cause of action; that is, under such circumstances the defendant is liable in damages.

## Pullman Car Co., Decision.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has been brought into undue prominence by the recent strike at Pullman, Ill., and the results thereof, one of which is the incarceration of Eugene V. Debs and his associates. Suit was brought by the Attorney General of Illinois to annul the charter of the corporation. Pullman's Palace Car Company is by its charter endowed with the powers:

1st. "With all powers incident to corporations and necessary or useful for the purpose of its creation.

2d. "With the power to manufacture and use railway cars, with all convenient supplies for persons traveling therein.

3d. "With the power to acquire and hold such real estate as may be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the corporation."

Upon demurrer to an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to forfeit the charter of the corporation for alleged usurpations of powers, filed by the Attorney General in the name and behalf of the people, the court held:

1. That the various alleged usurpations charged against the company may be sustained by virtue of the powers implied by law from the powers expressly conferred upon the corporation.

2. Corporations have not only the powers expressly granted to them, but also those which are necessarily implied, and what is fairly implied is as much within the grant as if it were expressed, and authority to carry on a particular business includes authority to conduct it in the usual and customary modes.

3. The Court holds that the erection of the Pullman Building was within the exercise of the implied powers of the corporation, and the company had a right to provide for the future in erecting a large building, and to lease it in the mean time to other parties, it appearing to the Court that the building was not erected with any colorable purpose to violate the law.

4. The court holds that the sale of intoxicating liquors in cars owned by the company is proper and covered by the language of the charter, to use the railway cars "with all convenient appendages and supplies for persons traveling therein."

5. The Court holds that the ownership by the corporation of stock in the Pullman Iron & Steel Co., is a violation of the charter powers, and that the charge in the information in that behalf is not sufficiently answered by the pleas. The Court follows *People v. Chicago Gas Trust Co.*, 130 Ill., 268.

6. The Court holds that the ownership of twenty-five acres of ground near the Belt Line Railroad for the purpose of a railroad yard is not unauthorized by the charter, and is necessary for the company's business, as admitted by the demurrer, and was bought in furtherance of the business for which the corporation was chartered.

7. The Court holds that the erection of dwelling

## Recalled Stormy Times.

"Well that looks natural," said the old soldier looking at a can of condensed milk on the breakfast table in place of ordinary milk that failed on account of the storm. "It's the Gail Borden Eagle Brand we used during the war."

houses for the use of workmen, of churches, waterworks, theater, hotel, gas plant, steam plant, market hall, was within the legitimate powers of the corporation, and necessary for the successful prosecution of its business of manufacturing railway cars.

8. The Court holds that as sixteen acres of the vacant and unoccupied land bought by the company was a part of the original tract purchased by the Company, they are not shown by the pleas to be necessary for the prosecution of the corporate business, and that the pleas in that behalf are not a sufficient answer to the charge contained in the information.

## Letters—Embezzlement—Taking Before Mailing.

The United States District Court for Missouri, in the case of *United States v. Safford*, 66 Fed. Rep., 942, say, the statute making it a crime to take a letter from the post-office, or which has been in any post-office, "or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier before it has been delivered to the person to whom it is directed (Rev. St., § 3892), does not extend to the case of a letter stolen from the desk of the addressee, upon which it has been placed by the mail carrier, in the absence of any one to receive it."

## Dangerous Premises—Injury to Infant.

An owner who digs a deep hole on his unfenced land about 25 feet from a street, which fills with water, and is concealed by boards and shavings floating on the surface, is not liable in damages for the death of a child of five years old, who without the consent of the owner goes on the land, and is drowned in the hole. *Gridley v McKechnie* (Mass.), 40 N. E. Rep., 764.

## Current Events.

## Monday, July 22.

The United States Treasury loses over a million dollars through gold exports. . . . A general uprising of Indians is feared in Wyoming. . . . Wages advances are reported from a large number of cities. . . . The *Defender* wins the second race with the *Vigilant* by over nine minutes. . . . The California irrigation law is declared unconstitutional.

The Conservative majority in England reaches 107; Mr. Gladstone writes a letter on the result, saying that the causes can not yet be determined. . . . A Russo-Greek treaty of commerce is to be concluded for ten years. . . . Spain is preparing to send more troops to Cuba. . . . The Pope urges the bishops of Belgium to aim at improving the relations between capital and labor. . . . The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

## Tuesday, July 23.

Secretary Hoke Smith makes the first speech in his sound-money campaign in Georgia. . . . The Dime Savings Bank of Willimantic, Conn., is enjoined from doing business. . . . Steamship *Terrier* brings in the story of the wreck of the schooner *Eagle* and the loss of five passengers. . . . The Ohio Republican State Committee decide to open the State campaign at Springfield.

A Radical and Socialist demonstration against the Belgian Sectarian Education bill occurs in the streets of Brussels.

## Wednesday, July 24.

United States troops are ordered to the scene of the Indian troubles in Wyoming. . . . There is a sharp rise of five cents a bushel in wheat in Chicago. . . . Many important assignments and transfers in the Navy are ordered by Secretary

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Herbert. . . . The Glastonbury Knitting Company, Conn., restores to its employees 10 per cent. reduction of wages. . . . The Buffalo Furnace Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., increases wages of its workmen 30 per cent.

Japan makes an additional demand upon China for £7,500,000, as compensation for abandoning the Liao Tung territory. . . . The Italian Government decides to present the famous Goliotti papers to the Chamber for examination.

## Thursday, July 25.

General Copper and four troops of the Ninth Cavalry start from Nebraska for the Jackson's Hole country, where the Bannock Indian trouble is taking place. . . . Proceedings are begun for the extradition of H. H. Holmes to Canada for trial on the charge of murdering the Pitezel children; the disappearance of another young woman in Chicago is charged to Holmes.

In the British elections the Tories lost two seats but gained three. . . . Advices from Honolulu state that the resolution to give Princess Kaiulani a yearly pension of \$4,000 has been tabled by the Senate. . . . The Italian protectorate over Abyssinia is said by Baron Blanc to have been recognized by the powers.

## Friday, July 26.

It is reported that all the settlers in Jackson Hole, Idaho, have been massacred by the Indians, and all the houses burned. . . . The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church opens its annual convention at Ocean Grove, N. J. . . . The Rev. Crandall J. North, presiding elder of the New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference, is found guilty of contempt of court in the City Court of New Haven.

With all the constituencies, save two, heard from, Lord Salisbury gets a majority of 162 votes in the House of Commons. . . . Lady Frances Rose Gunning, widow of the late Rev. Sir Henry Gunning, Bart., is arrested in London, charged with forgery. . . . The Sixth International Geographical Congress opens in London. . . . A violent thunder storm explodes fire-damp in the Prinz von Preussen mine, Westphalia; thirty-two bodies recovered.

## Saturday, July 27.

Reports of a massacre by the Indians at Jackson's Hole are discredited. . . . Larne beat Hovey in the match for the Longwood tennis cup.

The closing returns from the British elections give the Government a majority of 152 members. . . . The *Valkyrie III* set sail from Gourock for New York. . . . Lord Salisbury sends a protest objecting to China's ceding certain territory to France. . . . There seems to be an epidemic of suicide in London; ten persons kill themselves.

## Sunday, July 28.

The news from the seat of the Indian troubles in Wyoming is of an encouraging nature. . . . Anniversary religious services are held at Ocean Grove, N. J. . . . Fifteen thousand tailors in New York and Brooklyn go on strike. Their demand is for 59 hours' work, a weekly wage scale, the employment of union men only, and the abolition of sweat shops. . . . The Rev. Edward Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, dies at his home in Brooklyn, aged 92.

One hundred thousand delegates, chiefly from the Belgian provinces, make a demonstration in Brussels against the school bill.



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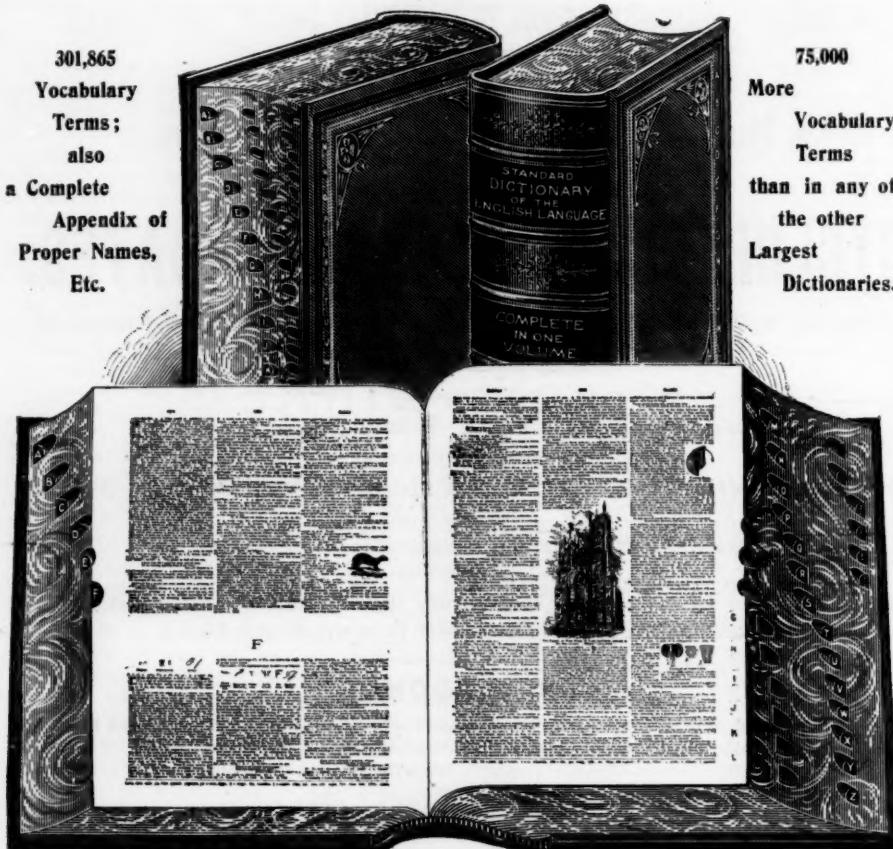
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